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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Under what is known as the Enabling Act there is appropriated to the State of South Dakota 729,000 acres of public lands for the support of educational and charitable institutions.

Some of the Labrador names are quite pleasing to the ear when properly pronounced. Checaskonish Lake is reached by ascending the Annatewonopitchewow River and passing around the Nattecaminahago Falls.

According to the records of the United States Patent Office, few subjects receive more attention from inventors than that of the registry of street-car fares. The dial is used more generally than any other device in the large cities.

The most curious character on the Island of Borneo is the White Sultan or Rajah of Sarawah. He is an Englishman, Sir Charles Brooke, and the United States, according to the Boston Transcript, is the only nation that recognizes his sovereignty. He rules over a part of Borneo as large as Ireland, and his subjects pay tribute to him in rice.

A woman beekeeper has won a case in court against a builder who destroyed her swarm of bees which happened to settle in his garden. The bees annoyed him and he took a pail of paraffine and tar and held it under the swarm until they dropped, stupefied, into the flames. The Court condemned him for his act and gave the woman damages.

Lieutenant Schwatka confirms what recent explorers have said concerning Alaska. The country is a broken one and the rivers are practically unnavigable. Alaska can only be opened up by railroads. It contains some magnificent forests and the soil appears to be well filled with minerals. It may be a great country for mining, and, if so, its dexelepment by railways is sure to come, sooner or later.

There is a decided tendency among school boards, notes the New York Commercial Advertiser, to discriminate in the appointment of women as to whether they are married or not. And there is a prejudice against appointing married teachers. In Minneapolis the school board has decided that the employment of married women may be allowed in special cases. In Boston the employment of a highly competent teacher is opposed by the school board solely on the ground that she is married. People all over the country are taking an interest in the discussion which is going on, pro and con—shall or shall not married women be allowed to teach school with equal rights and advantages given to the unmarried sister?

This is how a Boston man cures sleeplessness: "I close my eyes lightly," he says, "and then gently and gradually direct them upward and finally inward, as if I wanted to look into the interior of my own skull. The movement must be gentle and gradual or the sudden strain on the nerves will give you a headache, and sometimes there may be a slight discomfort on the first two or three trials, but it wears off rapidly. After you have retained your eyes in this position for a few moments, you feel yourself losing consciousness of time and place and slowly slipping, with delightful smoothness and a kind of a dreamy softness, out of the present. I invariably have the one sensation, that of floating in a boat on gently rocking billows that are moving easily away. The process is really a kind of self-hypnotism, and while you are performing it your mind is unable to take up any thread of thought or memory, or present to itself any picture other than the one that the process itself supplies. It is a very singular thing, and I find that nearly all my acquaintances can repeat after me the self-hypnotic movement."

The San Francisco Chronicle soliloquizes:—"We Americans are not a military people. In view of our having carved our way into the wilderness with swords as well as with ax, of our having won our independence by arms, of our having come with abundant credit out of all our wars, of having carried through one of the most gigantic struggles of modern days, in which were fought battles almost unequalled in tenacity, this may appear to be an unwarranted statement. But it is true. It requires more than courage, more than ability to raise, to equip, to ration, to move, and to command armies to make a military people. The most splendid conduct in war for an all-absorbing cause does not suffice. Having many of the essential qualities, we yet fall short of what the Romans were, the Germans are. Some sections of the the country approach nearer to the military standard; but taken as a whole, our lack of interest in army and navy, our thoroughly unbusinesslike way of handling our national problems of attack and defense, stamp us as the least military in our instincts of all the great peoples of the earth."

As We Go Through the Land.

Sing, and the cares that vex you
Take wing and fly away;
Smile, and the shadows vanish
That often mar the day.
Laugh, and forget the trouble
You've brooded over long.
O, there's magic in a smile, dear—
There's power in a song,

Life has its sunny side, dear.
As those who look may find,
But those who brood o'er trouble
Are often strangely blind.
They will not see life's sunshine;
They smile not when they may,
And thus they miss the joys, dear,
God scatters through each day.

Look always for life's bright side
Enjoy as best you can
The sunshine of the present;
Keep faith in God and man.
To those who've need of help, dear,
Reach out a willing hand,
And make men happier, better,
As we go through the land.
—[Eben E. Rexford, in Yankee Blade.

At the Grove Cottage Barn.

BY EMMA A. OPPER.

It was really quite an ordinary sight. Clara Morgan said to herself, with a determined little smile and a rush of anger at the dull unhappiness which had strangely taken possession of her.

She hummed and filliped the leaves with her parasol when she was safe beyond sight and hearing, and all but persuaded herself that she was thinking solely of the dance in the Grove Cottage barn that night, and that West Peak was the liveliest and most sociable mountain resort she had ever visited, and what she would wear to the barn dance.

But a certain picture haunted her sharply — that of the slender girl, whose face she had not seen, and the young man in the white-linen suit with a fine red stripe, and the red cap, whose arm had been closely around the waist of the slender girl, back among the shrubbery into which she had unsuspiciously stepped, and from which she had hastily and noiselessly withdrawn.

The picture was disagreeably before her still, as she mounted the steps of her own pleasant boarding place—"The Vista"—and faced the groups of idle people on the roomy veranda.

A bevy of laughing girls seized upon her.

"Oh, Clara! Oh, you lucky girl! How did you manage it, you wretch? He wants to meet you—he does. It's true. Kit Keon knows all about it!" came from half a dozen, vociferously.

"It's him—it's the one we've all been so struck on," said Kit Keon, candidly and breathlessly. "It's the tall, handsome one at the Milford House, the one with the red-striped suit and red cap, that we've all been just about dying to know. Well, he saw you yesterday for the first time—you know we've all kept together, so that he hasn't noticed us individually together and he asked Mr. Milford himself to bring him over some evening to call on you. Mr. Milford told Mrs. Deering about it, and she told us. Mr. Milford told him he'd meet you at the barn-dance tonight. All the Milford House people are going. Think of it Clara—that distinguished-looking fellow! Not but that you're just as distinguished-looking, dear. And he's got a lot of money, and he's awful nice! Mrs. Deering said so, and Mr. Milford told her. And we're all so jealous, but we wish you all kinds of good luck!" Kit Keon wound up, in shameless fashion, laughing.

Clara smiled. With all her graceful beauty and dignity, Clara had the charming quality of good nature.

"Of course I'm delighted at the compliment, Kit," she said, lightly. "But—I don't care to meet him; I do not, indeed."

And amid the girl's amazed and unbelieving and bantering protestations, she said to herself, passionately:

"The baseness of men!"

The Grove Cottage barn was really lovely that evening—so everybody said. The great-wide open doorway was framed in gay paper lanterns, the walls were evergreen-wreatded, the rafters were gorgeous with flags and bunting, and the fiddlers had a flower-trimmed platform.

It was a rustic affair, and West Peak's summer boarders acted accordingly.

At nine o'clock the barn was full, dancing under way, and fun an jollity were at high pitch.

Clara had danced a quadrille with—she could not afterward have told with whom. She stood fanning herself and refastening her great bunch of daisies, when Mr. Milford, portly and beaming, came bearing down upon her arm in arm with a man infinitely taller, younger, slenderer, handsomer than himself.

"This is Miss Morgan?" he demanded, in business-like tones. "Then let me present to you Wr. Ware. Be acquainted."

Mr. Milford withdrew with a chuckle.

"I am most happy," said the young man.

He did not smile nor bow with too great effusion. He looked down at her with a pleasantly calm air, and the light above them brought out golden tints in his light hair, and made his eyes look deep and dark and rather serious.

"All West Peak seems to be here," Clara stammered, hardly knowing what she said.

"Oh, the entire place," he assented. "I don't think I ever struck a more sociable little settlement."

"I have thought it so," said Clara.

She was talking with him—she was smiling a little.

Was she out of her senses? She had meant to show him nothing but cold displeasure. How could she be so weak?

"Let us walk till the fiddlers begin again," said Mr. Ware, and offered his arm. "Do you know, Miss Morgan, I think I have Boston relatives who know your family in New York? Is your father Horace Morgan?

"And is it Maurice Ware?" Clara cried. "Oh, yes, they're the closest old business friends!"

"He's my uncle; the jolliest fellow in the world is Maurice Ware. How is your father?"

"Very well."

After all, his interest in her had been on that account alone. She felt oddly displeased at the discovery.

And all the while she said to herself:

"For shame! for shame!"

Which was the girl with whom she had surprised him that morning? She glanced vaguely about in search of a like slender figure.

Why did he keep his serene, compelling gaze upon her? Were it not for that, she felt that her stern good judgment might return to her.

He was by no means over-solicitous; he kept silence when he chose, and merely looked at her, smiling.

"They have trimmed the barn very prettily," Clara found herself saying, almost timorously.

"It is jolly!" he replied. "That arrangement of beech boughs with the nuts on is simply artistic."

"Yes; and the red-berried junipers," she answered. "You notice such things? So do I."

"I draw and paint in a small way when my business lets me," he responded.

"And I work in water-colors," Clara murmured.

It seemed to strengthen the bond which, in defiance of her inward rebellion, was fast forming between them.

They were waltzing now. He had not formally asked her, but they were waltzing, and it seemed so strangely natural and desirable and pleasant that they should be!

She had heard of sentimental people who, newly acquainted, had felt as though they had known each other long, and laughed at it. But she knew the feeling now.

Sometimes their eyes met, but she suffered no embarrassment. No boldness was in his look; only brightness and a frank contentment.

Was she charmed—hypnotized? she wondered, dispairingly. She could feel respect for him and interest and liking, but nought else.

She caught the mischievous glances of "The Vista" girls, Kit Keon and the rest, on all hands.

"You didn't care to meet him—oh!" Kit Keon breathed in her ear, gaily and mockingly, as she whirled past.

It seemed to Clara that the whole lively assemblage was eyeing them—that they all knew how subtly and irresponsible she was drawn to him--yes, and how her troubled heart was rebelling.

But she did not care, somehow, if everybody knew everything. She was floating dreamily about, conscious that she had never before been quite so unreasonably happy, conscious that her cheeks were red and her eyes bright, and her prudence direfully flown.

"Why can't you give me the next?" said Mr. Ware, in the masterful manner which she could not resist.

But he paused with her, instead, at the great open door, and found her a seat where the fresh night air cooled her warm face, upon which, standing over her, his eyes rested.

"There's Simmons," he said, smiling at sight of somebody circling past them, his arm rather closely about, and his head rather low above, his partner—"Jack Simmons. He's at the Milford, too, you know—came up because I'm here. We are good friends. To say 'Jack Simmons' to anybody at home is to speak volumes. He's called Racketty Simmons frequently, and I fear he suits the name. We were rather respectable over at the Milford before Jack arrived; now we haven't any dignity remaining. He does whatever strikes his reckless fancy. He weakened the hammock rope the other day, so tha Mr. Haines, who is partial to it, and weighs 180, would come down; and he did."

Clara laughed into her loosened bunch of daisies.

He took one and carelessly fastened it on his lapel.

"And this morning," he went on—"this morning capped the climax. He has professed an extreme admiration for the togs I tramp around in—for red cap especially. Well, this morning I had on something else or other—I was playing billiards—and my other suit came walking in, cap and all. Jack was in it. He had gone to my room and taken it, and he has been all over the hotel and grounds in it, taking off my walk and expressions and my way of speaking, to admiring audiences. And before I could stop him he had gone off walking with Miss Dayton, a pretty girl he's very much struck on, and whom I think he is serious about. I trust, if it does make a match, that she'll sober him down. Well, that's Jack,' said Mr. Ware, laughing, as he met her eyes turned steadily up to him.

There was a soft light in them. The cool air stirred the curls on her forehead, and the light from a pink paper lantern made her face rosy. She was laughing gently. To herself she was saying, in proud triumph:

"I knew it! I knew it could not be true! I felt it!"

But aloud she said, with her demure, upward look:

"It was a good joke! And I think—I am quite sure, Mr. Ware—that Mr. Simmons is serious as to Miss Dayton. I feel sure of it."

Mr. Simmons thought it "deuced queer" that he and his friend Ware should have met their fates at the same spot the same summer.

Clara, who lived in a strange new world of happiness, saw nothing remarkable about it; nor did her lover.

It was long before she told him all of the disagreeable little story of the day of the dance at the Grove Cottage barn.

But she told it with her hand in his and her soft hair brushing his arm, and he only laughed as he stroked the near curls, and called her by his favorite nonsensical pet name.

"And," she went on, shyly, "I want—I'd like—there are plenty of girls I ought to ask, maybe, for bridesmaids, you know; but it all happened there at Vista, and she knew all about it, and—I mean to ask Kit Keon to be maid of honor."

Most Terrible Spiders.

West Africa possesses the most terrible of spiders, a being so foul and malignant that no reptile compares with it for horrors. It dwells in the woods, but by one chance or another it too often finds its way into dwellings. This is called the tarantula; with legs spread, it covers a dinner place, clothed in pretty fur very like a tabby cat's. Its beak is the shape of a parrot's, and the size of a sparrow's; the venom of it fatal to women and children—often to strong men, as the natives say. Its paws end in suckers, clinging so tight that they must be picked off when the legs have been cut away. They say that the brute springs a great distance, and alights with its suckers together in a bunch; the frightful beak is inserted quick as thought, and no human strength can move that hideous excrescence.

It seems unlikely that a creature which has no claws, but holds on by expelling the air under its feet, could jump; but, after studying the tarantula one inclines to believe any fiendish habit attributed to it. A magnificent but comparatively harmless spider of the West Coast, almost as big, spins a web twelve feet or more in diameter, so strong as to inconvience the traveler who walks into it. —[Saturday Review.

How a Chinaman Got His Discharge.

Servant troubles extend, it seems, even to Uncle Sam's navy, and the ingratitude of the class, loudly alleged on shore, and usually with cause, penetrates aboard ship. The servants of the cabin on a man-of-war are enlisted for three years, subject, however, to discharge on certain conditions. A Chinaman, anxious to leave his place on a certain vessel, vainly importuned the steward for his release. They were in a forlorn port and the steward did not want to give him up. Finally Ah Won came to him and said to him resolutely: "Mr. Caterer, after 4 o'clock I no understand Englis.'"

Four o'clock came and went, and with it Ah Won's comprehension. Deaf, stolid, not to be moved, he was transformed from a bright, capable servant into a useless piece of baggage. He was threatened and sworn at; was put in the brig, and finally in irons; but all to no purpose. After a week of heroic treatment the navy succumbed and let him go, and it is related that the smile with which Ah Won departed was eminently "child-like and bland."—[New York Times.

A Vest of Two Centuries Ago.

G. Rowley Ford has in his possession a vest which belonged to his ancestors in England in King George's time, some two hundred years ago. It has twenty buttons on it, made of pearl, inlaid with gold; it has ten pockets, richly embroidered with silver lace. While on a vacation to the old homestead in the suburbs of Byfield he discovered this ancient vest in an unused attic. It is changeable in its color, having at night the appearance of a night blooming cereus.—[Newburyport Standard.

EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

Bold Work of Train Robbers Near St. Louis.

They Use Dynamite and Secure Over $20,000 Booty.

A bold and successful train robbery took place on the St. Louis and San Francisco road near Glendale station, about ten miles from St. Louis, Mo., shortly before 10 o'clock a few nights ago. The robbers had their plans well laid, and they escaped with money and valuables amounting to $20,000, and possibly more. The Adams Express Company was the victim. The men used dynamite with fearful effect. Six men took part in the robbery. When the train reached Old Orchard it is supposed that four men boarded the express car, two of them climbing the front platform and two of them the rear. The other two, it is believed, boarded the train at Glendale. Shortly after the train left Glendale two men silently made their way over the heaps of coal in the tender toward the engine cab. As soon as they secured a good footing they opened the heavy duck shield which does duty as a door during the cold season, and placing revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman, with a stern voice said: "Hold up your hands." When this was done, the spokesman said to the engineer, Wagner: "Stop the train." And the engineer complied with alacrity.

As soon as the train came to a standstill the engineer and fireman were taken to the express car. In the meantime the express messenger, who had suspected that something was wrong, had closed and bolted the doors of the car and stood inside ready to defend the property intrusted to his care. But the odds were against him and the poor fellow was fatally shot.

When the two robbers had piloted the engineer and fireman to the car they placed them under guard and began, first by persuasive means, to try to induce Messenger Mulrenen to open the door of the car. But the latter was obdurate. A stick of the explosive was then placed against the car and the fuse lighted. In a quarter of a minute a loud "bang" reverberated through the surrounding woods, and flying splinters indicated that the dynamite had performed its mission. As the door fell in the robbers entered the car and, taking the key from the messenger, soon had the safe open. Everything in the safe was taken and also the messenger's gold watch and chain. Estimates as to the amount secured vary widely, ranging from $20,000 to $50,000.

While two of the robbers were doing the work at the express car, the other four bandits kept the remainder of the train crew and passengers in a state of terror by firing their guns. Fourteen shots were fired into the smoking-car, but fortunately none of its inmates was hurt. The railroad officials believe that one of the robbers is a railroad man, as he is said to have instructed the fireman not to put any more coal in the furnace. A large posse made a search for the bandits, and the city officers strained every nerve to uncover the hiding place of the outlaws.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

YELLOW fever rages in Brazil.

RUSSIA has been hoarding gold.

INFLUENZA is epidemic in Berlin.

THE German national debt is $195,000,000.

THE mining troubles in France are spreading.

THE Russian loan was not successful in Paris.

DETROIT, Mich., has elected a single tax Mayor.

THE financial outlook in Europe is very gloomy.

THE Chilian navy has been overrated greatly.

TEXAS' six months' drought has been broken.

A SIX-FOOT vein of coal has been found at Tuscola, Ill.

THE influenza is epidemic in many European countries.

THE weather-wise are predicting an unusually severe winter.

THE Finnish authorities are making war on the Salvation Army.

THE New York Central Railroad's net earnings last year were over $7,000,000.

THERE are 11,000 net tons of silver in the United States Treasury at Washington.

CHILI's Congress is considering a programme to better the country's finances.

ALMOST inexhaustible coal mines have been discovered on Niga Island, Alaska.

THE car famine is unprecendited and the greatest difficulty is experienced in shipping grain.

IN the face of an enormous deficit Russia will nevertheless increase her army and navy estimate.

AT four cents a pound many of the raisin growers of California claim a profit in their crops of $150 an acre.

THERE is a move on foot in Hawaii to dethrone Queen Liliuokalani and set up a republic in the Sandwich Islands.

THE immense crop of Florida oranges, variously estimated from 2,500,000 to 4,500,000 boxes, has begun to flow in a golden stream northward.

AT Austin, Texas, one J. C. Hill, an escaped convict, surrendered himself, at the request of his sweetheart, who promised to wait for him until his term expired.

CHINA has been warned that at the end of the appointed time the combined Powers will seize her customs receipts and hold them till satisfaction for the mission riots has been given.

A NOVEL company has just been organized on Puget Sound, Washington, for the propagation of black cats on an island to be purchased for that purpose. The cats are to be raised for their fur.

THE inability of the railroads to handle the grain crop in the Northwest has obliged farmers to build sheds for storage; Minneapolis, Minn., reports a coal famine due to the heavy wheat traffic.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created at Milwaukee, Wis., by the discovery that the mothers of wealthy city officials have for years been maintained as paupers in the county house.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Six Hundred Insurgents Killed in One Engagement.

A cablegram from Pekin, China, says: "The Chinese Government has received an official report from Brigadier-General Nieh, commanding the troops in the Kinchow district, announcing that he engaged and defeated the rebels, killing their leader and 600 men. The General commanding the Imperial forces at Jeho also announces a successful engagement with the rebels."

It is reported that a band of rebels has murdered a Mongolian Prince. Some more villages have been sacked and looted, and all the native Christian residents have been found massacred. The Mandarins are not attempting to stop the butchery, which is being executed by an association called a Temperance League, the object of which is the extermination of foreigners and Christians. The senior British officer here has received an official message from Niuchang, saying that the revolt there has been suppressed and that the rebels have been dispersed. A laconic dispatch from Chinese sources announces that a number of the rebels have been summarily beheaded.

MAINE is prolific of big game in great abundance this year. Deer, caribou and moose are plentiful, and the huntsmen are after them in a manner to warrant their scarcity at the end of the season. Reports are received of wholesale slaughter of the animals, to the disgust of all true sportsmen.

THIS season's apple crop in Green County, N. Y., is so great that thousands of barrels of fine fruit remain unpicked on account of the scarcity of help and shipping facilities.

LATER NEWS.

SAMUEL COLLOCK, aged fifty-one years, shot his wife at Philadelphia, Penn., injuring her fatally and then killed himself.

A. R. BLOOD, a petroleum producer, was thrown from his horse near Warren, Penn., and killed. His wealth is estimated at $750,000. He was the largest oil operator in the northern region, and was the owner of the largest carbon black works in the country. His life was insured for $300,000.

WILLIAM FLEMING and an unknown companion were literally crushed to death between a derailed passenger car and the high stone wall which runs along the tracks of the New York Central road for some distance in the upper part of New York City.

THE Adams Express Company lost about $75,000 by the robbery of the 'Frisco night express car near Glendale, Mo.

CAPTAIN MAXWELL'S store at De Witt, Ark., was burned. Three children asleep in the rear of the store perished.

THE safe of the Hopkins County Bank, of Madisonville, Ky., was blown open with dynamite and $6000 taken. Between $1500 and $2000 was left scattered upon the floor by the burglars.

THE United States steamship Jamestown went ashore on the Rip Raps at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE hearing of the three cases involving the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act was closed in the United States Supreme Court at Washington by a brief argument by Stephen G. Clark, of New York.

A TERRIBLE incendiary fire occurred at Aden, Arabia, 200 houses and two synagogues, comprising the entire Hebrew quarter, having been burned to the ground. Eight persons perished in the flames and numbers were injured.

LATE advices from Pekin, China, say that the insurgent forces number only 1500, and that the uprising is merely local; the imperial troops at the Great Wall are being reinforced.

THREE men were killed and fifteen injured by a collision on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, one mile east of Pennington, N. J.

MCMANUS was hanged in the corridor of Moyamensing Prison, at Philadelphia, Penn., for the murder of Eugene Maginnis on February 21, 1890.

THE President of Uruguay has appointed Prudencio de Murguiondo as Consul-General at New York.

THE body of Major George W. McKee, United States Army, who died at Philadelphia a few days ago, was cremated at Pittsburg, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA'S mercentile appraisers, Messrs. Patten, Houseman, Crawford, Bell and Hunter, were ordered to pay the costs of their prosecution, and to be discharged from office.

THE midnight southbound express was robbed by two masked men three miles west of Rome, Ga. It is said that their booty did not exceed $1000.

CHICAGO, Ill., suffered from a coal famine, the scarcity of soft coal necessitating the closing of several of the public schools.

RABBITS are doing immense damage to fruit trees and crops in Indiana.

THE United States man-of-war Jamestown, which ran aground near Fortress Monroe, Va., was hauled off without damage.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL WHITFIELD announced that the needs of the New York Postoffice, in the matter of additional clerk hire and allowances, had been adjusted on the recommendation of the Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division. Sixty additional clerks have been allowed, aggregating $36,000 in salaries.

THE report of the board appointed to conduct a test of armor plates has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

A TELEGRAM was received at the War Department from General Brooke saying that there have been no Indian disturbances in Arizona so far as he is able to learn, and that the Coroner's inquest in the case of McDaniel showed that he was killed by white men, and not by Indians.

A FATAL accident occurred in the Agecroft Colliery, near Manchester, England. Thirty men were working in the pit, which gradually became filled with chokedamp. All of them, with the exception of six, succeeded in making their escape uninjured. Two of the latter were rescued. The other four were suffocated.

CAREFUL estimates of the results of the recent Japanese earthquake now places the number of dead at 7560; injured, 10,120, with 89,630 buildings wholly and 28,625 partly, destroyed. Over four hundred and forty thousand people have been rendered homeless.

THE suspension of two banks and three building societies has created something approaching a financial panic in Melbourne Australia.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

A Law Which Puts a Premium on Loitering and Inefficiency.

W. J. Pollock, the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, Postoffice Department, has made his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. It shows that the number of free delivery offices in operation at the close of the year was 519, an increase of sixty-five over the preceding year. The cost of this service was $9,072,060, which is $22,424 less than the appropriation for that purpose. The number of carriers employed on June 30 was 10,130, which is an increase of 1064 during the year.

Considerable attention is given in the report to the subject of overtime claims of letter carriers, under the act of May 24, 1888, limiting the hours that carriers shall be employed per day. The report says:

"The practical result of this act has been the filing of an enormous number of overtime claims, aggregating nearly $500,000. In view of the tendency of the law these overtime claims will arise as long as the system continues that puts a premium on loitering and inefficiency rather than affording an incentive for active and efficient work."

SUITS ABOUT REVENUE.

The Annual Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

General Hepburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his annual report at Washington to the Attorney-General, says that the whole number of suits brought and defended by direction of his office for the year ending June 30 was 5814. Of the whole number of suits brought, 2754 were decided in favor of the United States; twenty-nine were adversely decided; 583 were settled or dismissed, and in six the penalties were remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving 2442 still pending. The entire amount collected from all sources was $797,375, being an excess of $511,328 over the collections during the previous year.

THE NATION'S CASH.

Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

Reduction of the Public Debt and the Amount of Circulation.

The Hon. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Foster.

The net ordinary revenues of the Government for the past fiscal year were $392,612,447, or $10,408,535 less than those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the amounts paid in premium on bonds purchased, were $355,372,684, an increase of $67,636,158. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from $105,344,496, to $37,239,762, which last sum was applied to the reduction of the public debt. The postal revenues amounted to $85,762,908, and the expenditures to $72,067,580, an increase of about $5,000,000 on both sides.

On June 30, 1890, there stood charged to the Treasurer on the books of the department a balance of $691,527,403, representing the excess of previous receipts over expenditures. To this were added the receipts of the year from all sources, amounting to $750,821,395, which made an aggregate of $1,457,348,798 to be accounted for. The disbursements authorized by the warrants of the department, including these on account of the public debt, were $731,126,376, so that there was left a balance of $726,222,422, or with with Postoffice Department funds and other funds on deposit $787,432,157 at the opening of the fiscal year, and $777,854,943 at the close, for which the Treasurer held cash and other assets the exact equivalent. These figures, however, include deposits with certain States and old losses from deficits and defalcations, deducting which the true assets and liabilities are found to have been $757,913,078 on June 30, 1890, and $748,347,805 on June 30, 1891, for which he held cash or credits, all instantly available, with the exception of comparatively small amounts of uncurrent coin.

The reduction effected during the year in the principal of the bonded debt and the circulating notes which cannot be reissued amounted to $116,508,274, and required an expenditure of $123,991,404, including the premiums on bonds purchased. This sum was made up by taking $89,751,731 from the reserve in the Treasury in addition to the surplus revenues of the year. The consequent reduction in the annual interest charge was $4,322,092.

According to the revised figures, the amount of money in the country on June 30, exclusive of certificates in circulation for which the Treasury held deposits, was $1,676,078,102, of which $180,412,019 belonged to the Treasury and $1,495,666,083 was in circulation. There was a net loss of $40,000,000 of gold; a net gain of more than $40,000,000 of other money, and a consequent contraction of about $9,000,000 in the whole volume.

Counterfeit silver coins, United States notes, silver certificates, National bank notes, and fractional currency of the nominal face value of nearly $9000 were detected at the Treasury offices, a considerable decrease from the year before, which shows, presumably, a corresponding improvement in the condition of the currency. Three new counterfeits have appeared, all photographic.

There was a decrease of about $3,000,000 is the amount of bonds held for National banks as security for their circulation, as also in the amount held as security for public deposits. Nearly $67,000,000 of National bank notes were redeemed, an amount much above the average, if the contraction of this circulation be considered. The fresh deposits for the withdrawal of notes from circulation amounted to nearly $10,000,000, while the redemptions from the fund arising from this source exceeded $25,000,000. By anticipating the maturity of the 4½ per cent. bonds, and by accepting the Secretary's offer of extension, the banks avoided any considerable contraction of their currency; in fact, the deposits of the new two per cents. exceeded the withdrawal of the old bonds, and there was an issue of new notes amounting to about $7,500,000.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there has been a net increase of $12,769,909 in circulation since the 1st of November. The items of increase were: Standard silver dollars, $531,743; subsidiary silver, $740,301; gold certificates, $6,549,650; Treasury notes, $4,509,802; United States notes, $810,220; National bank notes, $1,706,050. The items of decrease were: Gold coin, $838,965; silver certificates, $269,032; currency certificates, $1,000,000.

Since November 1st there has been a net increase of $8,867,045 in money and bullion in the Treasury, as follows: Gold coin, $3,796,784; standing silver dollars, $852,018; gold bullion, $4,271,668; silver bullion, $3,884,053. There was a decrease of follows: Subsidiary silver, $800,794; Treasury notes, $275,420; United States notes, $810,330; National bank notes, $897,041; trade dollar bullion, $1,147,808.

The circulation per capita on December 1st is stated at $24.38.

FIVE BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Fifty Tons of Dynamite Explode in a Haverstraw (N. Y.) Mill.

A terrible explosion in the construction house of the Clinton Dynamite Company at Haverstraw, N. Y., killed five men and shook the country for thirty miles around. A second and third explosion followed at intervals of ten seconds. A cloud of smoke and a mass of timbers rose 200 feet in the air and in the mass of debris were the five human bodies.

When citizens rushed to the scene of the disaster a shocking sight met their gaze. Near the blazing ruins of the building lay an arm and a leg. In different places, some a hundred feet away, were the blackened forms of four men.

When the worst was learned it was found that the dead were John Wadsworth, engineer; Peter Carlossa, Joseph Adelly, Perry Lounsberry and Joseph Williams. Wadsworth was blown to pieces, only his arms, legs and head having been recovered. He was a Grand Army veteran, and leaves a wife and family. Carlossa also leaves a family. Williams and Adelly were helpers and single. Perry Lounsberry's death was peculiar. He lived at Peekskill, and came from there with a friend. The two had fished all day in Haverstraw Bay, and had rowed into the dynamite company's dock. Lounsberry stood on the dock while his friend fastened the boat. He was struck by a flying missile and instantly killed.

Among the other helpers were three boys, named Farrell, Dondero and Mott. All were badly cut and bruised.

The ruins of the factory burned until night and were entirely consumed. It was a frame structure, fifty by 100 feet, and in it were manufactured cartridges and other forms of explosives. Several smaller structures were about it and these were badly shattered.

No one can account for the explosion, as the only ones who knew the cause are dead.

MORE NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Commodore Melville's Report Says We Must Have Them.

The annual report just filed of Commodore Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, states that the number of engineering officers is insufficient, and emphasizes the fact that unless measures are at once taken to remedy this condition we shall before long have a serious breakdown or accident on some of our vessels.

The number of engineer officers should be at least 300. Upon the training of the enlisted men of the engineer force depends the efficiency of our ships as fighting machines.

The Bureau is having a discouraging experience with steel castings.

In concluding his report Commodore Melville submits the following estimates for the coming fiscal year:

For steam machinery, $700,000; for improving the plants at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards, $89,205; and for experimental purposes, $35,000.

POSTOFFICE REPORT.

Various Suggestions for Improving and Cheapening the Postal Service.

The Postmaster-General's annual report, just made public at Washington, shows that in spite of the fact that over $1,000,000 worth of lottery revenue has been lost during the year, the postal deficit of $60,000,000 is rapidly disappearing. He pronounces the merit system, put in operation in the department lately, an assured success, as is the case with the sea postoffices. A further recommendation is made that a post office tug be employed to facilitate the transmission of mails to and from steamers. He also recommends private indemnity for lost registered mail, and renews his suggestion for the division of the country into postal districts.

The Postmaster-General recommends the addition of the telephone to the postal system, and urges the abolition of persona suretyships of postmasters.

The rural free delivery experiment has made such a satisfactory showing that its general adoption is thought advisable by the Postmaster-General, who recommends the passage of a bill entitling towns of 5000 inhabitants and upward to the free delivery and the abolition of box rents in such places. The one cent postage, he thinks, should not be asked for as long as a deficit appears in the revenues of the postal service. A simplification of postal rates is suggested, and Mr Wanamaker goes on to show that newspapers may be transported free from July 1, 1893.

In discussing the problem of transmission of mails by pneumatic tubes, Mr. Wanamaker reviews the development of the system in Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, and Liverpool. "The most pressing need of the pneumatic system in this country," Mr Wanamaker says, "is doubtless in New York and Brooklyn."

Preliminaries have been decided upon for testing a system in Philadelphia, and plans are under consideration for St. Louis and Chicago. It is recommended that $100,000 be appropriated, and that experiments be made in New York and Washington, and in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago.

The Postmaster-General earnestly urges the need of a new postoffice in New York. He says: "To turn the present first floor of the postoffice into the chief substation to serve all parts of the town south of Canal or Houston streets is all that can be done properly with the old building. A high one story building with a gallery, somewhere uptown," would speed the distribution of most of the mails. "A proposition just received," he says, "offers to connect the New York and Brooklyn offices with tubes at a cost ranging from $35,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Wanamaker approves the suggestions of the United States delegates to the Vienna Postal Union to provide for a limited indemnity for the loss of registered matter and to establish a uniform charge for registered letters.

From postmasters at county seats, who, at Mr. Wanamaker's request, visited the various offices in their respective counties, it is learned that only 1000 offices are unsatisfactory to their patrons, and but 1250 are used as lounging places. There are 4814 postmasters who do not understand the postal laws and regulations.

Mr. Wanamaker urges at length the union of the telegraph and telephone with the postal system, and declares that "one-cent letter postage, three cent telephone messages, and ten-cent telegraph messages are all near possibilities."

Postmasters' bonds, as a rule, the report says, are too high, and the Government should accept only sure surety companies as bondsmen, and such bonds should be paid for by the Government and not by the postmaster.

A consolidation of third and fourth-class matter is recommended.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30 was $65,931,585, and the total expenditures and liabilities amounted $72,069,114, leaving a deficiency of more than $6,000,000. The revenue showed an increase of more than eight per cent. over that of the preceding year, and the estimated deficiency for the present fiscal year is less than $4,000,000. The total number of offices is 64,329, an increase of 1928, and nearly 8000 miles of additional railway service have been established.

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

Annual Report of Chief Folger, of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, estimates the expenses of the Bureau for the next fiscal year at $4,780,291, of which $4,180,250 is to be applied toward the armament of new vessels authorized to be built. The number of guns required to arm the new vessels is placed at 347, ranging in calibre from four to thirteen inches. The guns completed number 155, of which 117 were six-inch calibre.

Commodore Folger thinks that some form of smokeless gunpowder will soon be used exclusively in calibres of six inches and less; also that our navy will soon be equipped with ante-mobile torpedoes, equal, if not superior, to those possessed by European nations.

The Bureau will recommend the arming of vessels with a short gun for firing gun-cotton projectiles and has given an order for 50,000 pounds of gun cotton to the Duponts, who will have a gun-cotton plant in operation in two months.

The use of the submarine gun on rams is favored and a submarine boat for naval use is suggested.

The resisting power of the Harveized nickel steel-plate armor is commended highly. The establishment of a National gun factory on the Pacific coast is advised.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK varnishers get $3 a day.

THERE are 270,000 Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK has 600 union stage hands.

UNCLE SAM has 1,890,000 women workers.

FRENCH miners will run a co-operative mine.

THE Brooklyn (N. Y.) Labor Lyceum has $18,000.

NEW YORK CITY has a Hebrew Tinsmiths' Union.

LONDON (England) bakers run a co-operative shop.

WORK is plentiful with the architectural iron workers.

KRUPP, the Essen (Germany) gunma

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

WHAT SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC ISSUE BE?

Japhet in search of a father was not a circumstance to the Democratic party in search of an issue for the National campaign that is now less than a year distant. Once the party thought it had found what it wanted in the Tariff question. It tried that with Mr. Cleveland and lost. Since then it has been in a most unhappy and inquiring frame of mind. For the Democratic party is unlike other political parties in this, that it does not take up issues on their merits, and, having made them its own, stand by them through good and through evil report. What it wants is something that will *win*.

The Democratic leaders are men who would rather be President than right. Its masses are men who want to win control of the government more than they desire to establish any principle or policy. And as you can never be sure in advance which is the popular side of a question, and as the popular mind is liable to change, the party that is thus guided in its actions not infrequently assumes the undignified and uncomfortable aspect of a dog chasing his own tail.

CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

On the 20th ballot Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, received the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker of the House. His leading contestant was Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. The balloting commenced on Saturday and ended on Monday night. The first ballot stood, Crisp, 89; Mills, 78; Springer, 33; McMillan, 19; and Hatch, 14. The last ballot stood Crisp, 119; Mills, 109; and Springer, 4. It is an anti-Cleveland victory.

What a kilkenny fight it has been! The contest from the beginning has been intensely bitter, and it has been confined to the Democratic candidates. Not only have the partisans of each roundly impeached the soundness and loyalty of the others, but their public character have been assailed. Oh what a spectacle my countrymen!

FULL OF POOR MEN.

A Washington correspondent says the new Congress is full of poor men. Four-fifths of the newly elected members have nothing but their salaries, and the semi-Alliance men were chosen because their farms were mortgaged, Representative Kyle, of Mississippi, has heretofore considered himself well paid at $1000 a year, and Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was working at $25 dollars a week when he was elected. It was said that Kem, of Nebraska, never made over $500 a year in his life, and the most of the Alliance men expect to clear more this year than they have ever before. They have been trotting over Washington looking for cheap boarding houses, and the criticisms of the high prices of board are angry and loud.

There have been mountains and valleys for all times, but the highest peaks have never been reached by man. So it is with civilization, which for all ages has been compelled to descend into the valleys on its course in order that it may reach the next range that leads to still higher eminence. The tendency of humanity is down the easier grades to the valleys but the march of civilization is onward and upward.

We boast to-day of the greatness and perfection of our railway system, of their magnitude over those of any other country. Why do we not take as much pride in the building up and perfecting of our highways? If we should devote a part of the great energy now given to extending our railroads to improving our highways, it would not be many years before we should have the right to take a national pride in them

John G. Houck, son of the late Judge Leonidas C. Houck, who died after being re-elected to the 52d Congress from the Second District of Tennessee, was elected to fill the position made vacant by his father's death on November 21. His majority was 5,000.

The sugar schedule is worrying the free trade Democrats. They can not cut duties on competing articles without imposing a duty on sugar to keep the revenue up to the governments needs; and they know that the people will not stand a duty on this prime necessity of life.

It is reported that the three most powerful Indian Chiefs now living in Oregon, Joseph, Moses and Lot say of their race: "The majority of our young men have pulmonary consumption, and the race is gradually dying out."

The Fifty-Second Congress convened on Monday.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster is quite ill.

THE EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR FOOD.

The hungry people of the old world are making an unequalled demand for the surplus grain and fruits of the United States. Exports of wheat and flour and corn from this country are greatly increasing. During the past two months over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat in flour have been exported from this country, an aggregate never before near equaled. And it is still going abroad at the rate of a million bushels per day.

The European demand for green and dried fruits is also large and strong. The New York *Tribune* says that up to December 1, steamers from American ports carried to the United Kingdom alone 575,000 barrels of apples since the apple season began—an increase of over 300,000 barrels over last year. The freight to Liverpool is only about 75 cents per barrel.

Reports from Liverpool to exporters in New York are to the effect that the demand there is greater than the supply, and is increasing constantly, as the merits of the American apples become fully appreciated. It is good fortune for the poor people of the old world that they are able to supply a full supply of food stuffs of all kinds from the United States.

THE "CHEAP MONEY" QUESTION

The trouble with the "cheap money" advocates is not that the circulation is small, but that so many people fail to get much of it. "If," asks a certain writer, "the circulation were to be doubled, or trebled, or quadrupled, what reason is there for believing that the people who have least at present would have any more? How would they go to work to get some of the increase in their pockets?" Is there any honest way for a man who wants some of it to obtain it except he give labor or goods in return for it? If he has either of these to sell, does it make any difference to him whether the volume of currency be large or small? And would not he rather receive payment in good than in cheap money? Was there ever a man yet who did not desire to be paid in the soundest and best money obtainable?

Democratic opponents of the Administration have been signally unsuccessful in convincing the people that Reciprocity is either a failure or a bad thing. The policy of enlarging the foreign demand for American food products and manufacturers by requiring equitable exchanges for whatever has a free market in the United States has received the general approval of the country.

The predictions of a Treasury deficit about this time, which was made last summer by Democrats, have been refuted by many important happenings, but none greater than Secretary Foster's official report that he has reduced the public debt last month by over a million dollars.

According to the Superintendent's report nearly 7,000,000 letters and packages found their way to the Dead-Letter office during the past year. Carelessness must account for the great majority of this vast number, though haste in some cases must share the blame.

Millions of wandering gold is returning from Europe, and is going into the pockets of American farmers for their surplus crops.

Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, died at Paris on the 5th inst. He was only 66 years of age.

Protection and Prosperity will be the Republican battle cries next year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1891.

Washington, or at least that portion of the town where politicians congregate, has been turned into a veritable pandemonium this week by the democrats in their efforts to decide who shall be Speaker of the House. Democratic abuse of democratic candidates and democratic methods has been constant, loud and deep. If there are any crimes known to the professional political wire puller that have not been charged to the workers for one or another of the candidates it is because they have been overlooked. Mills friends, who to give the devil his due, appear to represent the better element of the democratic party, if it can be said to have a better element, have openly charged that ex-Congressman Alexander C. Cochran, Solicitor General of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who came here with the Hatch boomers, was here as the personal representative of Jay Gould for the purpose of working against Mills, and that the whole Hatch boom was being manipulated solely to injure Mills.

Everybody is heartily glad that the democratic caucus to-morrow will settle the whole business, but from the manner in which this preliminary work has been conducted it is fair to assume that the election of Speaker will be but the beginning of new troubles for the democrats. There will be half a dozen claimants for every chairmanship of a prominent committee and the disappointed men will be apt to be heard from on the floor of the House, and when the "getting even" process is started the republicans of the House are not likely to retard it any. Besides, the Speaker will have the impossible task of satisfying the various outside elements that have contributed directly or indirectly to his election. That the House will be an unruly body is certain.

Proofs that the Alliance movement in the South will not antagonize the democratic party are constantly turning up. The latest is the withdrawal of the Alliance candidate for the vacancy in the Eighth Virginia Congressional district caused by the death of the late Representative Lee. This withdrawal was made after all arrangements had been made to make an aggressive canvass of the district, with the assistance of the Alliance contigent in Congress, and the only reason therefor is that the republicans of the district have nominated a candidate. The Alliance people, although claiming to have been snubbed and insulted by the regular democrats, will swallow their grievances rather than to take any chance of the election of a republican.

Senator Proctor is preparing to turn over the affairs of the War Department to the Assistant Secretary—Gen. Grant—as he will on Monday take his seat in the Senate. It is expected that his successor will be nominated by the President next week, at the same time that other important nominations are made.

Secretary Foster has been confined to his house since his recent trip to New York, to speak before the Chamber of Commerce of that city, but he was well enough this week to put the final toughes to his annual report. He will go South for ten days or two weeks before resuming his duties. There is no truth in the rumor that he has broken down from overwork. He simply had a severe cold, which developed into something like the grip.

Oyster Grounds in Rhode Island Leased at $10 Per Acre Per Annum.—Contrast with North Carolina's Policy.—Cultivation Important.

Newbern Journal.

The history of the oyster industry of Rhode Island furnishes an interesting illustration of the value of an intelligent system of planting. An extract from the official report says:

In 1865 laws were passed allowing the leasing to private citizens for a term of years, at an annual rental of $10 per acre, of the right to plant oysters in any bottoms which are covered with water at low tide and are not within any harbor line, to be used as a private oyster fishery, whether these lands contained natural beds or not; and efficient laws were enacted for the protection of private rights.

The effect of this measure has been good in every respect. The revenue of the State has been greatly increased and it is stated that the rentals of the beds will in time pay all expenses of the State Government.

In 1865 the product of the State was 71,791 bushels, while in 1879 it was 660,500 bushels. The area which was used for planting in 1879 was only 952 acres, yet this paid $6,582 into the State treasury. It employed a capital of over $1,000,000 it paid $125,000 in wages to the people of the State; it furnished the market with 660,500 bushels of oysters, with $680,500 to producer, and it gave support to 2,400 persons.

Mark the difference in the value the State of Rhode Island attaches to her oyster grounds and that which the State of North Carolina attaches to hers. North Carolina is giving a permanent title to her grounds and receiving therefor the nominal sum of 25 cents per acre—practically giving them away in ten acre and mile-square tracts and they are being snapped up with avidity, the parties securing them not even being satisfied with a single tract, as the law intended, of the area mentioned, but by an evasion of it possessing themselves of numbers of the tracts.

Rhode Island on the other hand leases out any portion of her grounds as wanted, charges $10 per acre as an annual rental for them and this, as seen above, though the area of her grounds is small, has greatly increased the revenues of the State and it is expected that "the rentals will in time pay all expenses of the State Government."

These simple facts without comment furnish points well worthy of careful examination and consideration by our law-makers.

Inflammatory Rheumatism is cured by P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium). Physicians have been consulted, and to no purpose. As a last resort patient takes P P P and gets well. Hosts of certificates to this effect are in possession of the manufacturers, and will be shown on application.

Life, Health and Strength.

APALACHICOLA, FLA, Feb. 17, '89.
Messrs Lippman Bros, Savannah:

DEAR SIRS.—I will write to you to inform you that I was afflicted with Blood Disease. I tried one bottle of * * * and it gave me no relief. I was in bed seven months. I tried prominent physicians, and they could not do me any good. I saw your advertisement of P P P in the Apalachicola *Times*, and thought I would try it. The bottle I got to-night makes seven or eight, and, oh, how good I feel. I have been up ever since and at my business—lumber inspector. You may publish this if you desire. I have informed my friends that P P P is life, health and strength.

M. P. BOLDEN.

P P P is the greatest blood purifier of the age, the best of rumor remedies, cures every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, itching, burning, scaly pimples, scrofula or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

The crop of bears seems to be a success this year whether the cotton crop is or not. They have killed 30 hogs belonging to farmers on South river, which empties into Neuse river about 35 miles below Newbern. One man alone, Mr. John W. Hamilton, has had twelve hogs killed by the bears, and a few days ago he killed three bears up one tree.—Newbern Journal.

The report of President Jno. F. Crowell, of Trinity College, shows an attendance of 207 for the present year. Last session the number was 175. The property of the institution has increased $40,000 in 1888 to $200,000.

Keep your liver active and thus ward off disease. Take Simmons Liver Regulator in time.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Why I am a Protectionist.

By Hugh N. Camp.

Because, having studied the effect of Protection, I find that it has been mainly instrumental in making my own land the best land under the sun to live in.

Because it has and does enable us to pay our laborers and artisans, the very bone and sinew of our land, the largest wages and enables them to feed, to cloth, to educate themselves and their families better than those of any other land.

Because all the rest of the world wants our trade, and is mad that we will not "cut off our tails" to enable them to work for us, instead of our own citizens.

Because it has enabled us to build up in our midst industries of all kinds, so that in case of war we could "laugh our enemies to scorn" and find within our own lines everything essential to our comfort and our lives.

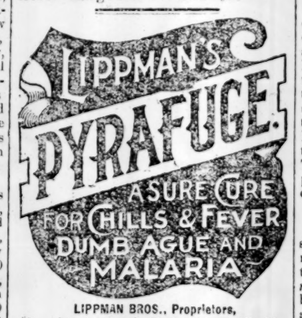
"There was an old man of Tobago, lived on rice, grust and sago," he had headache so bad. After he used a bottle of Salvation Oil, he could eat roast beef and plum pudding all right.

They say the winter advertisements of houses will run somewhat in this style. A large and elegantly furnished house for rent, in easy distance of a druggist who sells Dr. Buls's Cough Syrup.

There were 248 marriage license during the year ending November 7th, in Beaufort county.

Guaranteed Cure for La Grippe.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large size 50c and $1.



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Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE
The Best Liniment in the World
Cures Pains in the Back, Joints
Side, & also Rheumatism
Neuralgia, Headache, &c.
Kayton's Oil of Life is an Old
German Liniment, & Expels pain quickly.
LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.,
Sole Agents in the U. S.

ABBOTT'S
EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT
REMOVES CORNS BUNIONS AND WARTS
SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT PAIN.
LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS PROPS. SAVANNAH, GA

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GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
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To Have in the House than a First-class
Family Newspaper.
THE WEEKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS
is a live, Independent, fearless, progressive journal, with an individuality and a being of its own. It is good for you, for your wife, for your children, and for your neighbors; and is the best, most varied, most reliable, most patriotic and thoroughly all round good family newspaper. If you desire documentary evidence,
THE WEEKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS
Speaks for Itself.

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American and Republican.
You will find that it embraces more distinct features than any other family newspaper, and gives you More for your Money than any two others, besides being refined in tone, and pure in its influence.
It presents every week not merely "a world of news" but
WORLDS OF NEWS,
for it embraces an extraordinary scope including the
AGRICULTURAL, LEGAL, FINANCIAL, COLLEGE, RELIGIOUS, MANUFACTURING, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, ATHLETIC, FOREIGN AND OTHER **WORLDS.**
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gives the best of everything in the best shape, and has more celebrated masters of the pen represented in its columns than any other family newspaper.
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THE WEEKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS,
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WORKING PEOPLE can take Simmons Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions and is therefore the medicine to be kept in the household to be given upon any indication of approaching sickness. It contains no dangerous ingredients but is purely vegetable, gentle yet thorough in its action, and can be given with safety and the most satisfactory results to any person regardless af age. It has no equal. Try it.

BEST OF REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.
THE TRIBUNE FOR 1892.
Roswell G Horr on the Tariff.

The Republican party, triumphant in 1891, wherever national issues were at stake, renews, aggressively and bravely, the fight for 1892. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, the ablest, most reliable and best of Republican newspapers, leads the way.
During 1892 Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, the witty orator, will continue in THE TRIBUNE his remarkable articles on the Tariff, Reciprocity, Coinage and the Currency. These topics are all under standable; the Republican policy with regard to all of them is right, patriotic and impregnable; but dust has been thrown in the people's eyes, and the air has been filled with fog, by lying and tricky Tariff Reformers. THE TRIBUNE prints from one to five exceedingly entertaining articles every week explaining these questions.
Mr. Horr begins at the beginning of every subject, and makes it so clear that everyone can understand and no one can answer him. Ask of any neighbor what he thinks of Mr. Horr's writings. He will tell you that they are genial, clear, entertaining and perfectly unanswerable. A specialty is made of answering all questions asked in good faith, on the Tariff, Reciprocity, Coinage and Currency and the projects of the Farmers' Alliance. THE TRIBUNE is the best national Republican paper to supplement your local paper during 1892.
How to Succeed in Life.
THE TRIBUNE will also continue the series of articles to Young Men and Women, penned by men who, beginning life themselves with few advantages, have nevertheless succeeded honorably and brilliantly. It will also reply to questions as to what young men and women should do to succeed in life, under the particular circumstances in which their lot in life is cast. The replies will be written under the direction of Roswell G. Horr, whose familiarity with American life and opportunities and whose deep and cordial sympathy with all who are struggling under adverse circumstances, promise to make the replies practical and satisfactory.
Vital Topics of the Day.
Many special contributions will be printed from men and women of distinguished reputation. Among the topics are: "Silver Coinage, the latest views;" "Proper Function of the Minority in Legislation," to include one paper each from a Democrat and a Republican, prominent in public life; "Harmful Tendencies of Trusts;" "Arid Lands in the United States;" "Free Postal Delivery in Rural Communities," "Better Pay for Fourth Class Postmasters;" "Importance of the Nicaragua Canal," "Village Improvement;" "Our German Fellow Citizen in America," and others.
Agriculture.
In addition to the regular two pages a week of how to run a farm and make it pay, there will be during 1892 special papers on "Hot House Lambs," "Model Farms," "Tobacco Raising," "Sugar Beets" "Fancy High Priced Butter Making," "Care of Bees," "Market Gardening," "Live Stock," and a variety of other important branches of American farming.
For Old Soldiers.
For veterans of the war, there will be a page a week of war stories, answers to questions, news and gossip. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer will supply an interesting column of news of the W. C. R. THE TRIBUNE'S War Stories of the past year have never been surpassed for thrilling interest.
For Families.
Families will value the pages devoted to "Questions and Answers," "Household Decoration," "Home Interests," "Cooking," "Knitting and Crochet," "Young Folks" and the Fashions.

A great editorial page will be printed, and fiction, foreign letters, book reviews, travels, checkers and chess and fun abundantly supplied.
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Descriptive circular will be sent free.
Over $2,000 in Cash Prizes.
Send for terms to agents and raise a club for THE TRIBUNE.
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WEEKLY, $1. SEMI-WEEKLY, $2. Free for the rest of 1891 to those subscribing now for 1892.
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New York.

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FOR BOTH SEXES
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1892.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for the coming year will contain more attractive features more and finer illustrations, and a greater number of articles of live, intense interest than will be found in any other periodical. Among these latter will be a series of articles on the 25 greatest cities of the world, including 500 illustrations. The Columbian Exposition, the Army and Navy, great public events, disasters on land and sea and the doings of the celebrated people of the day will be described and illustrated in an attractive manner. The Department of Amateur Sports will continue under the direction of Caspar W. Whitney. The best of modern writers will contribute short stories and the most distinguished artists will make the illustrations. The editorial articles of Mr. Geo. William Curtis will remain as an especial attraction.

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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.
Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 00 per volume.
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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
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1892.
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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the latest information with regard to the Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issue everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1892 will be written by Walter Besant and William Black. Mrs. Oliphant will become a contributor. Marion Harland's Timely Talks, "Day In and Day Out," are intended for matrons and Helen Marshall North will specially address girls. T. W Higginson in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 a volume.
Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $1 each.
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New York

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FERTILIZERS!

The undersigned, after thoroughly testing the superior merits of "The Trucker," "Slaughter House Phosphate" and "Hard Times Fertilizer," has taken an agency for their introduction and sale to truckers and farmers. They are just what are needed for the field crops of this section.

They Absolutely Have No Equal.

In addition to my own satisfactory testing I have any number of testimonials. I quote a few:
Mr. Geo. R. Dalby, of Bridgton Va, says: "This year I used "The Trucker" on Irish Potatoes. Commenced to *dig earlier than any of my neighbors;* beginning at 40 barrels to one planted, my yield was, at the end 70 barrels to the barrel planted, estimating the whole crop, and 72½ barrels to the acre, average of the whole crop. Cost of fertilizers to the acre was $13.50."
Capt. F. W. Mullin, of Plane View, Va, says. "I bought one ton of "Slaughter House Phosphate." The field I used it on was *very poor*, having been worked down by renting, as I have two farms. It would not bring a barrel of corn to the acre. I did not put over 50 or 60 pounds of fertilizer to an acre. This part of the field was worked for the last time and laid by before two acres of the field upon which I did not use the fertilizer was ready to be worked the first furrow. *I have made three times as much corn and fodder* as I would have done. *With all the drought not a blade of fodder fired.*"
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Successor to
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In Fresh Fish. Lobsters
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."
KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."
JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,

without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the-way place?—for you never go to the city."
KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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BEATS
Cleaning a Muddy Tail.
ALL POLISHED METAL.
LASTS FOREVER,
DOES NOT STRETCH OR SLIP,
DOES NOT STOP CIRCULATION.
Every Horse Owner Wants One
AT SIGHT.
Sample by mail for 25c.
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EXCELLENT COFFEE
THE exquisite taste and flavor of Vienna Coffee can only be obtained by using two parts of Coffee to one part of
EMIL SEELIG'S KAFFEE
This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee mixture.
A DELICIOUS
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TRY IT!
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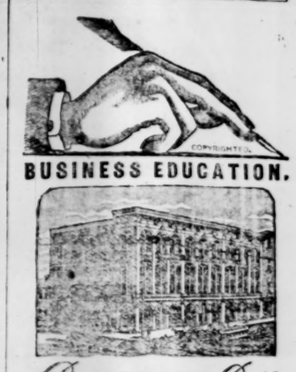

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EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE
GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION
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In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.
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WHY? BECAUSE IT Always Works, Immense Light, Economical, Handsome, Durable, and is Perfect.
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YOU MUST BUY ONE.
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Its principle, construction, material finish and appearance surpass anything heretofore offered the public. Send for our new circular and be convinced, then buy one of your dealer or
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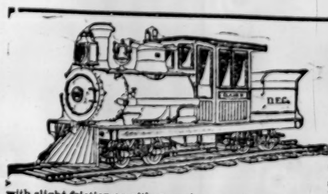

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For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Incipient Consumption* and for the relief of Consumptive persons.

PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomkusky N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot

☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street

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F. M. COOK,

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East Main Street,

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Fred Davis,

DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.

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C. A. Snow & Co.

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 9, 1891.

☞ Corn still gradually on the rise. Quoted 56 cents at Norfolk.

☞ Mrs. Nancy West, of Shiloh, Camden county, died on the 1st inst, aged 90 years.

☞ Mrs. K. Hollowell, of Woodville, died on the 3rd inst, aged 80 years.

☞ The true home is the father's kingdom, the mother's world and the children's paradise.

☞ Our live truckers and farmers are already making active preparations for the coming season.

☞ "The Fishermen are fighting and the Bankers are wrangling." So says the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer*.

☞ The Gum Neck postoffice, in Tyrrell county, has been moved to the steamboat landing much to the convenience of most of its patrons.

☞ The annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. John W. Noble, has been received. It is a comprehensive and interesting document.

☞ Two children of Mr. Asbby Cahoon, of Gum Neck, were badly scalded one day last week by the falling of a pot of boiling coffee from the table.

☞ It may be of interest to some readers to know that perfumed oil, such as oil of olives, sprinkled on library shelves will prevent mould on books.

☞ Alliance State lecturer Otho Wilson and District lecturer J. F. Brinson, will speak at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ The CAROLINIAN would again impress upon the farmers of this section the wisdom of diversifying their crops. Now is the time to study and decide what they shall be,

☞ Any young man contemplating taking a full course at a first class Commercial College will find it to his interest to call at this office, or open correspondence with the editor.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the New York *Mail and Express*. It is not only an able but is one of the cleanest papers published in the Empire city.

☞ Every man ought to strive to secure a home of his own and never feel satisfied until he has accomplished it. Ben Butler is credited with the sententious remark that "no man is a man until he has a piece of real estate in his own right," and the old General wasn't far wrong.

☞ The CAROLINIAN acknowledges the receipt, with the compliments of the author, of an Address on "The Eleventh Census" delivered by Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of Census, delivered before the American Statistical Association at Boston, October 16, 1891. It is filled with most valuable information.

☞ There is trouble brewing in the camp—a coolness increasing between the Democratic Party proper and the Alliance Contingent in this part of the political vineyard. It is very evident that the relations between them, instead of being cordial and harmonious, are becoming, as the diplomatists say, very much strained. Unless oil of some kind, fusil or other, is soon poured on the troubled waters the chances are that "somebody's nose will be broken."

☞ We are now revising our subscription list for 1892. We find a few who have let their accounts run for several years, but we do not believe they have done so with the intention of not paying for the paper; the matter, through oversight, has simply been neglected. We do not want to part company with any who are now on our list, but as our bills for printing and paper have to be paid regularly, we must ask every delinquent to "square up" between now and January. Those who fail to receive the paper after that date will understand the cause. We make this timely announcement that none may be disappointed.

☞ Now that we have regular steamboat transportation between Elizabeth City and Newbern, a mail service ought to be established on the line. The peculiar physical characteristics of the territory lying between these points, intersected by wide sounds and rivers, the population separated and the present means of communication being by routes running west around this water system, requiring days for letters to reach points only a few miles from each other show the desirability of a route by which all the offices along the Norfolk & Southern Railroad may be more quickly reached. When the productiveness of our section in largely perishable products of water and soil, and the necessary dependence upon quick communication for the development of this commerce are considered, the necessity and importance of a quicker mail service here indicated, becomes apparent.

☞ Always behind time—yesterday.

☞ Unpleasant diet—Eating one's own words.

——Headquarters for fine and cheap Xmas presents at P. W. Melick's, and don't fail to see them.

☞ Some people spend a good part of their lives in hunting temptations.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

——We are imitated by competitors in every thing but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞ There are few things in the world that people relish more than nonsense with a good deal of sense in it.

——Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞ Every stock owner should remember that the animal that is not thrifty is really falling behind.

——California canned goods in largea variety at Robinson & Co.

☞ It is generally the case that the biggest sinner shakes the white robes of innocence the most violently, and yells the loudest at a revival.

——A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

——Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

☞ "Judicious praise," observes a recent writer, 'is both right and useful." Who is there that has not realized that it is so. There are families in which it would do a world of good. There are faithful wives whose fidelity their husbands appreciate, but they neglect to tell them so. There are children who, if not better, would be happier if their parents cheered them now and then with a hearty "well done." And, too, there are excellent ministers who would preach better and be better pastors if their people were more like the Lord in the parable Many of us may learn a lesson that we greatly need from the divine words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

——Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

——The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaviest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

LOCAL MENTION

"Don't crow until you're out of the woods."—Hon. J. C. Reyburn, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, spent a part of a day here last week.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cook, who have been off on a visit to New York, have returned.—At a recent meeting of the Pasquotank Rifles a regular "Fire Guard" was appointed, consisting of Lieuteanant Vaughan, Sergeant Martin, and privates Simons, Jackson, Cox, West, Sykes Sedgwick, Madrin, Jas. Williams, W. H. Simpson and J. C. Williams. They are ordered at every alarm of fire to promptly report armed and ready to guard all goods exposed preserve order, etc.—

Merry Christmas will soon appear
With all its features of good cheer.

—The sure way to get fun out of an old pun is to trade off the p for an f. —Miss Ellen Allen, of Richmond, Va, is visiting Miss Lou Davis at her home on North Road street.—Gen J. W. Latta and wife, of Philadelphia, spent several days here last week on a visit to Dr. W. W. Griggs and family. The General has long been a prominent figure and influential Republican in Pennsylvania. He gave the CAROLINIAN a social call.—Messrs. Jones & Co are building an extensive pier in their large saw mill and barrel factory near the depot. They are progressive business men.—The one-half of the world which doesn't know how the other half lives is not the inquisitive half.—The Listener overheard the following, given as advice:

"If you can't git her
Why don't you quit her?

No names reported.—The two-story brick building opposite the CAROLINIAN office, recently purchased by Mr. F. M. Grice, is being taken down with a view of erecting a handsome dwelling house in its stead.—Mrs. E. F. Aydlett and children, after a several week's visit at Raleigh, have returned.—There is nothing truer than that

The tissue of life to be
We weave with colors all our own,
And in the field of destiny
We always reap as we have sown.

To the following question made the other day, "What's the difference between a prohibitionist and an old toper?" the answer was, "Why, the latter is full of drams and the former of scruples."—Fine fresh fish in our market every day.—The steamer Manistee was inspected on Saturday. —Miss Kate Albertson has returned from Raleigh.—Mr. J. P. Overman has been busy the past week taking the local school census.—The store windows begin to "show up" for the holidays.—The location of a new Factory plant here is being agitated. Let it be encouraged.—It is hard to find people in misfortune who will not tell you that somebody else was to blame for it.—Rev. E. P. Wilson former pastor here, now of Hampton, Va, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday morning and night, in place of Rev. E. M. Jordan, who is still unable to officiate. —While the Rambler notices some good work done on the streets he is constrained to remark that much more is needed. In justice to Superintendent Reid, it is proper to state that, with the force at his command, he is doubtless doing the best he can. —The rather delapidated condition of a part of central and southern Road street attracts unfavorable attention. Wouldn't it pay the property owners to remove the rubbish and make improvements?—

Every person always should
Keep their word and credit good.

—Contractor P. S. Shipp is now at work remodeling the old railroad freight depot.—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas preached a powerful sermon Sunday night at the Baptist Church on "Eyes." His subject next Sunday night will be "The Hands."—Miss Annie Wozelka, of Edenton, is visiting Miss Annie Spence on Road street.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard has contracted to move some buildings at Hertford.—Mrs. Hussey and Mrs. Thompson, of Boston, are visiting Capt. Geo. A. Hussey on Burgess street.—The handsome little steam Yacht "Gretchen," of Philadelphia, is anchored in our harbor.—Our local Nimrods report success in bagging partridges.—The Albemarle House changed management on Monday. Mr. Osenton retiring and Mr. F. M. Grice taking charge.—Mrs. Glover and child, of Norfolk, are visiting her parents Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Gard, on Pearl street.—Mrs J. W. Albertson jr, and children, are visiting her sister at Portsmouth, Va.—Mrs McCabe has sold her property on the corner of Fearing and Poindexter streets to Mr. C. H. Robinson for $1600.00. He proposes making some decided improvements.—The young ladies already have a Leap Year party on the tapis.—We had a call the other day from our valued friend C. W. Hollowell. He is now entirely blind.—Mrs Miles Commander, of Florence, Alabama, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs M. Sanderlin, on Water street.—Mr. Maurice Wescott has sold his house and lot on Fearing street to Mrs McCabe for $1300.00.—The injunction suit involving the right of the Town Commissioners to remove the Electric light poles and wires will be argued before Judge Brown at Washington on Friday.—Mr. W. W. Griffin is putting a new boiler in his saw and grist mills.—The Captain Brown stores on corner Main and Water streets was leased at public auction yesterday to C. W. Overman for $550 per annum.—Rev. E. P. Wilson will officiate at the Methodist Church next Sunday.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.—This week's issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* is replete with beautiful art pictures and illustrations of current events. The principal features are the double-page representation of Alaskan Esquimaux returning with supplies to their winter quarters; illustrations of the famous "Meininger" company, the great German exponents of Shakespeare; sketches of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntington, together with an article descriptive of the operations of that institution, and illustrations of the recent terrible earthquake in Japan and the Brooklyn aqueduct disaster. This issue also contains the second article of the second series on the "Coming Crisis," by Lieut. Totten. These articles have created great interest throughout the country and this one will be found interesting to business men as well as to theologians.

If you are dull and stupid you are bilious and need a tonic. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Jesse Goodwin, sentenced in the United States Court at Raleigh last week to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for passing counterfeit coin, is a Wake county young man and has lived near Raleigh all his life, we believe. He was a good mechanic and well known to many of our people, but he got into bad company.

Married, and yet unhappy. How many a home has been robbed of sunshine and happiness and rendered sad and desolate by the loss of some dear and petted child. This is a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

All citizens anxious to participate in the coming festivities can cure their aches and pains at once, by using Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The December ECLECTIC is well supplied with articles of interest on a wide variety of subjects. A paper on "The Demoralization of Russia," gives a remarkable picture of society rotten through and through. Christie Murray completes his studies of Australian Life, and Frederick Harrison has a few words worth reading on the Eternal Woman Question. A brief account of Austrian Life by Baroness Nyevelt will be read with interest. Mrs. Betham Edwards makes a pungent comparison of English and French, and there is a capital study of Hedry James, Justin McCarthy estimates Parnell with a good deal of generosity mixed with justice. Jas. Sully has an excellent popular-science paper entitled "Is Man the Only Reasoner?" and Dr. Louis Robinson writes of Darwinism in the Nursery; Mme de Belloc the Brothers Goncourts and their Friends, and Pro. Gore on the Milky Way. There are several good short stories, poems and essays all of which go to make this issue of special interest. Published by E R Pelton 144 Eighth St, N. Y. Terms $5 per year; single numbers 45 cents; trial subscription for three months $1, ECLECTIC and any $4 Magazine, $8.

Goldsboro Argus: Many of the land owners of this section for miles around are posting their lands to prohibit hunting on them by itinerant sportsmen.——There seems to be quite an army of tramps in transit these days. They are doubtless going South for the winter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Greenville Reflector: Mr. F. C. Martin, who killed Mr. Mc. G. Manning near Bethel, two weeks ago, came to Greenville last Thursday morning and surrendered himself to Sheriff Tucker. He was placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury and court at January term.——Geo. Dudley, who killed Redmond Blow over a 10 cent card game in May, later captured near Richmond, tried at September term of Pitt Superior Court, convicted and by Judge Connor sentenced to be hung December 4th, has escaped the gallows. Gov. Holt last week commuted the sentence to a term of fifteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Simmons Liver Regulator cures general debility and will give you a new lease on life.

Up to date there have been 13,700 direct tax warrants issued aggregating in the neighborhood of $300,000. The amount received from the United States Government was $404,000. Any claimant may apply for payment within six years. So it seems there will not be much direct tax money left after the claimants are paid off.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic, acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Boils, Blotches and gives a good complexion. Sold at A. Wadsworth's drug store, 50c per bottle.

Departed this life November 21st, 1891, at his home in Hertford county, North Carolina, Geo. T. Hays, in the 37th year of his age. He was about his duties at home all day as usual, and was stricken down at 6 p. m., and before three hours he had passed beyond the reach of all care and suffering.

An excellent remedy for dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator.—C. Masterson, Sheriff of Bibb Co, Ga.

In speaking of the experience of the Mecklenburg county Alliance in its cotton transactions, the News a few days ago placed the amount of the loss sustained by the Alliance at $6,000.

Dyspepsia and its attendant ills are quickly cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

On North river, some 6 miles from Beaufort, the bears are on the rampage. Mr. J. D. Davis tells the Beaufort Seaside that they have killed seven of his cows and several of his calves also. He has trapped 3 of the bears.—Newbern Journal.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

Thats what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4, '91. 1yr. New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.35 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 77 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

F. M. GRICE, PROP.

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED'K H. ZIEGLER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.

Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.

PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.

Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE A B C OF OUR BUSINESS

Attentive to All
Below in Price,
Careful to Please.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISETTE.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have family to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Rosin, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA & CO.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

The Largest Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,

Are now open for your examination at

Fowler & Co's.

——With prices to please both at——

Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.

&c., &c., and if you see my goods

you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salomonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.

WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,

——If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.——

P. W. MELICK,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Fatal and Terrible Explosion in Blackburn, England.

A Hotel and Two Stores Mysteriously Blown Up.

A cablegram from London, England, states: The Crown Hotel and two stores in Victoria street, Blackburn, twenty miles from Manchester, were wrecked by an explosion early a few evenings ago. Over thirty dead were supposed to be in the ruins of the hotel, which burned, and over a dozen bodies were buried underneath what was left of the stores.

Those who were yet alive in the ruins shrieked in agony and cried for help. The entire hotel building was in flames.

The entire police force and fire brigade of Blackburn went to work upon the ruins, and every effort was being made to save life. Almost every man, woman and child in and about Blackburn assembled in the neighborhood, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the police could maintain order. The firemen were assisted in their efforts by hundreds of volunteers.

There were a number of miraculous escapes. When the buildings fell, after the explosion, a woman with a child in her arms was passing. A mass of bricks fell upon the woman, killing her instantly, but the child escaped without injury.

A boy belonging to a grocery store was on his way into the Crown Hotel with a basket of groceries, when a companion jokingly stopped him and ran away with a box of mustard from the basket. As the grocery boy ran after the lad there was a heavy, dull explosion, apparently from the cellar of the hotel, and in another moment the building was a heap of smoking ruins. The two stores then collapsed, and the flames sprang from the heated ruins.

The firemen found an old man pinned down beneath two beams in the back of the hotel. One of the firemen, in attempting to rescue a child whose cries could be heard in the ruins of the hotel, fell into the flames and was fatally burned.

On the day after the calamity it was impossible to tell the number of dead. The police and firemen are now masters of the situation, and all that remains to be done is to overhaul the ruins and pick out the dead. Many terrible scenes of distress have been witnessed about the ruins, among those who have relatives among the missing. One poor woman, with five children clinging to her skirts, and a babe in her arms, is supposed to be the wife of the assistant cook of the Crown.

Five bodies have already been recovered. They are burned or crushed almost beyond recognition. The cause of the explosion still seems to be a mystery. The police estimate the number of dead at thirty-two. A number of people, more or less severely injured, are being cared for at the hospital and in neighboring buildings. A large corps of volunteer physicians was upon the spot.

FROM SLEEP TO DEATH.

Five of a Michigan Family of Seven Burned to Death.

About 2 o'clock in the morning fire started in the grocery store of George J. Reis at 332 Orleans street, Detroit, Mich., and, communicating with the dwelling overhead, smothered to death Charles Reis, aged twenty-two years, and his brothers, Joseph and Edward, aged eleven and seven years. The two latter children were found in their bed, and the older boy was discovered by the firemen lying upon the floor before a window, as if he had realized the danger and had attempted to make his escape.

The father and mother were found locked in each other's arms at the foot of the stairs leading out into the yard. They were burned to a crisp in endeavoring to reach the open air. If they had gone down by the front way they would undoubtedly have been saved. Two other children, Max, aged fifteen, and Tony, aged twelve, and a hired girl, whose name could not be ascertained, escaped by jumping out of the windows into the arms of the police and firemen.

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

The Imperial Troops of China Have Been Defeated in Manchuria.

Advices from Shanghai, China, are to the effect that the rebel forces in Manchuria have defeated the imperial troops sent to suppress the uprising in that region. The imperial forces numbered four thousand men, and their defeat causes the Government the gravest anxiety. Reinforcements to the number of six thousand men have been despatched from Tien-Tsin to oppose the rebels, who are marching on Pekin. If the imperial troops are again defeated the position of Pekin and Tien-Tsin will be extremely critical.

Prevention

Is better than cure, and people who are subject to rheumatism, can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. This suggests the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, unquestionably the best blood purifier, and which has been used with great success for this very purpose by many people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured innumerable cases of rheumatism of the severest sort, by its powerful effect in neutralizing acidity of the blood, and enabling the kidneys and liver to properly remove the waste of the system. Try it.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than anything else that I have ever taken, and I take pleasure in recommending it in the highest terms." FREDERICK MILLER, Limerick Centre, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Sheridan's Condition Powders

MAKE HENS LAY.

If you can't get it send to us. We mail one pack for Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six, $5. Ex. paid. *Poultry Raising Guide, free*, with $1 orders. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Shreveport, La. Boston, Mass.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES

COLD IN HEAD

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

"All she lacks of beauty is a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

All of a baby's beauty is due to fat, and nearly all of a woman's — we know it as curves and dimples.

What plumpness has to do with health is told in a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent free.

Would you rather be healthy or beautiful? "Both" is the proper answer.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1. 22

WANTED, A MAN for permanent position with a reliable house; good wages from the start an rapid promotion to right man. Inclose 6 cent for full particulars. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass. Box 156

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free

TRAPPERS *SEND* your FURS and SKINS to GEO. M. EMMANS, Newton, N. J., for highest cash price

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. ANTHONY J. DREXEL, wife of the head of the great Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel & Company, died a few mornings since at her country house, Runnymede, Delaware County, Penn.

THE brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., New York City, of which the eldest son of Cyrus W. Field is the head, assigned with liabilities of $2,000,000, and it was announced that the senior partner was insane.

COMMODORE WILLIAM ROUCKENDORFF, on the retired list of the United States Navy, died in New York City after a brief illness. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and was appointed midshipman on February 17, 1832.

A GREAT drought prevailed in the northern part of New England. Salt water made its way up inland much farther at certain points than ever before, and trout and salmon died by thousands in the rivers. Logs had to be pulled over the dams by horses and farmers were forced to drive their live stock several miles for watering purposes.

MISS IDA DICKSON, a young woman of great beauty and a social favorite of Beverly, N. J., was struck and almost instantly killed by train at Burlington.

MRS. CHARLES H. LEONARD, wife of a wealthy farmer of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., was murdered with an iron bar and a rope about her neck while alone in her house. Within twenty-four hours the murderer was caught and caged with a complete circle of evidence about him. His name is Louis Harriot and he was a farm hand on the place.

AN attempt was made in New York City to assassinate the Rev. Dr. John Hall by a crazy man who fired three shots at him from a revolver at close range as he was coming out of church after the morning service; the Doctor escaped unhurt and his assailant was arrested.

MAJOR THOMAS HARWARD died at his home in Brooklyn a few days ago at the age of 102 years, eight months and fifteen days. Besides his great age Major Harward enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest shipbuilder in America. He was also a veteran of the War of 1812.

GEORGE E. BARR, proprietor of the Hotel Warwick, at Springfield, Mass., shot and killed his wife some time during the night and then killed himself.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, of Buffalo, Lieutenant Governor-elect, was chosen by the Democratic State Committee as the successor to Hermann Oelrichs as New York State's member on the Democratic National Committee.

South and West.

THE two-year-old son of the millionaire cattleman, David T. Beals, who was kidnapped from his home in Kansas City, Mo., was recovered upon the payment of $5000, which the father had offered for the child's return. A nurse girl, who was known as Lizzie Smith, stole the child.

THE Clinton Loan Association of Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., has suspended. It was a small State banking concern, and had about $50,000 capital.

GEORGE MOXEY, colored, was taken from the jail at Many, La., by a mob and hanged to the nearest tree. Moxey caught a little thirteen-year-old white girl as she was returning home from school and assaulted her.

A LOCOMOTIVE exploded about a mile south of Akron, Ohio. The body of the engineer, John Byron, was found 600 yards south of the track, while that of his fireman, George Parker, was 200 feet north.

GUS SIMONDS and Frank Garrett were hanged at Mansfield, La., for the murder of an unknown white man near Gloster. They confessed their crime on the scaffold. Lorenzo Perez was hanged at Midland, Texas, for the murder of some cowboys.

A. S. FROMAN and William Rivers, two well known citizens, fought at Weatherford, Texas, over the killing of a dog. Froman being armed with a shot gun and Rivers with a revolver. Froman was killed on the spot and Rivers lived only a few hours.

D. C. THOMAS, employe of the Brittain Packing Company, shot and killed John Hockridge, proprietor of a boarding house at Marshalltown, Iowa, and then killed himself. Thomas was insane.

JOSEPH WOLPH and John Miller, farmers, fought at Wapakoneta, Ohio, over a disputed line fence. One was armed with an ax and the other with a hatchet, and both were killed.

THE big grain elevator at Escanaba, Mich., owned by the "Soo" road, with 150,000 bushels of grain, was burned. The flames communicated to the flour sheds, docks and coal pits, and 10,000 barrels of flour and 40,000 tons of coal were also destroyed. The losses will aggregate about $255,000.

THE great public benefactor known in history as "Land Bill" Allen ended his days in the Franklin County (Ohio) Infirmary after suffering one week from paralysis. Mr. Allen was born in Windom, Conn., May 23, 1810.

A SPAN of a bridge on the great Northern Railroad extension at Kalispell, Montana, fell, taking down with it fifteen men. Five were killed and the others injured.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S fiftieth anniversary as a bishop in the Catholic Church was celebrated in St. Louis, Mo., with great demonstration.

THE Apaches are on the warpath in Arizona and have committed several depredations. One man has been killed and another wounded, and the settlers are arming to protect themselves.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at New Orleans, La., destroying the main building, a frame structure used as a library, and several other buildings belonging to the Straight University for Colored People. The loss is $300,000.

FIRE caused by crossing wires in the Arc Light and Power Company's works, Chicago, Ill., did $300,000 damage.

MARTIN C. BARTHAL, for twenty-five years manager of the Concordia Publishing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has confessed that he is an embezzler to the extent of $50,000, and has implicated his son, Martin H. F. Barthal, who has fled.

Washington.

JUNIUS B. STACK, a member of the Washington police force, died a few days ago from knife wounds inflicted by Charles M. Myers, a neighbor, whom he tried to arrest.

A CORONER'S jury at Washington blames the owners of Metzerott Music Hall, which was blown down by the late cyclone, the inspector of buildings, the contractor and the superintendent of the work for the disaster.

THE briefs of the Government in the suit brought by importers to test the constitutionality of the Tariff act were made public in Washington.

THE bodies of the wife and daughter of Secretary of the Navy Tracy have been removed from Rock View Cemetery, Washington, to Ossan Hill, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADMIRAL BROWN has made a report to the Navy Department at Washington, in which he denies positively the charge that he gave information to Balmaceda of the strength and movements of the Chilean insurgent forces at Quinteros.

THE United States Consul at Guerro, Mexico, has sent to the War Department at Washington news of the arrest near that city of Captain John G. Bourke, Third United States Cavalry, by Mexican officers. The arrest was made through a mistake and his release followed as soon as his identity was established.

A DELEGATION of Cheyenne and Araphoe Indians had a conference with Secretary Noble in Washington, and asked that the $250,000 due them as compensation for their lands ceded to the Government be paid in cash instead of in stores. The Secretary intimated that he would consider the request, after they had shown a disposition to take lands in severality.

THE Postmaster-General issued an order directing that all promotions of clerks in the fifty postoffices now under the Civil Service law and rules be made only after a competitive examination.

THE issue of the new Windom $2 silver certificates has begun. The first 500 were soon taken up as souvenirs. No. 1 was allotted to Mrs. Windom. The new notes will be put into circulation as rapidly as possible.

Foreign.

TWO women were burned to death and a mother and son mortally hurt in a fire in a lodging house in Battersea, London, England.

HERR MALTZHAN, Secretary of the German Treasury, in the Reichstag at Berlin said that there would probably be a deficit of $2,000,000 for the financial year. The customs returns showed the effect commercial treaties had upon decreasing the export trade.

THREE workmen were killed in a collision between their steam launch and a passenger steamer on the River Tyne, at Shields, England.

M. BERG, leader of the Radical Party in Denmark, is dead from heart disease.

THERE is a great demand in several European countries for refined nitrate. This indicates warlike preparations for the coming spring.

THE King of Denmark arrived in Berlin on a visit and was received by the Emperor of Germany.

A NUMBER of peasants, desperate by starvation, murdered a farmer named Abramovich and his family of twelve persons at Antopol, near Vilna, Russia. After slaughtering the inmates they plundered the dwelling and feasted on the farmer's larder.

THE Dominion Government at Ottawa, Canada, has decided to suspend for the winter the regulation requiring that cattle be quarantined for ninety days before entering the province.

THERE is an alarming increase of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The disease has assumed so serious a form that the embarkation of Government troops for Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catalina has been temporarily suspended.

THE big strike of French coal miners is ended.

SEVERAL thousand Imperial troops were sent to prevent the Chinese rebels who are marching on Pekin from passing the Great Wall.

THE firm of Paarmann & Cohn, wholesale watch dealers at Berlin, Germany, lost $31,000 through the collapse of Friedlander & Sommerfield. This fact so preyed upon their minds that both the partners shot and killed themselves in their own offices.

W. K. CHANDLER, a member of the Legislative Council of Barbadoes, and E. T. Grannum, a member of the House of Assembly of that island, had a conference with John W. Foster in Washington regarding a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Barbadoes.

IN the Lower House of the Reichsrath at Vienna the Minister of Commerce announced that in spite of the commercial policy of the United States, the Austrian Government had decided to take part officially in the Chicago World's Fair.

A COMMERCIAL treaty between Germany and Belgium has been concluded.

THE inauguration of President Ponciano Leiva took place at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The ceremonies were impressive and the reception of the new President by the populace was enthusiastic.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Its Work by Superintendent White.

James E. White, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted his annual report to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. It shows that at the close of the fiscal year the mails were carried on 159,518 miles of railroad in the United States. Postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 140,736.74 miles. The rolling stock of the railway postoffice lines consisted of 660 whole cars in use and 110 in reserve; 1781 apartment cars in use and 500 in reserve, making the total number under control of the Department 2891. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1088 railway postoffice lines in operation, on which 5514 postal clerks were employed in the separation and distribution of the mails. They distributed 8,546,370,090 pieces of ordinary mail (exclusive of mail redistributed for immediate city delivery, of which there were 253,813,725 pieces), and receipted for, recorded, protected and distributed 16,671,814 registered packages and cases. July 1, 1890, there were in operation 154,779.35 miles of railroad over which mail trains were run, to which were added during the year 4738.65 miles of new service, being an increase of 3.06 per cent.

In speaking of the qualifications of clerks appointed through the Civil Service rules, Mr. White says that a large per cent. of them have been men of good intellectual capacity, having the ability to learn the schemes of distribution, and to acquire the other knowledge necessary to justify their permanent appointments, and, in respect to the mental requirements of the service, to make efficient clerks in a reasonable time; but unfortunately many of them have been deficient in stamina and physical endurance, and therefore could not meet the hardships incident to an occupation requiring continuous physical and mental labor and strong muscular action. Mr. White recommends the enactment of a law providing for the retirement on one-third or one-half pay of all permanent railway postal clerks who have been incapacitated for further service by reason of age or injuries, the fund for this to be created by withholding a sum equal to half of one per cent. of the salary of each clerk.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The Expenditure for Ocean and Inland Transportation.

The annual report, just filed in Washington, of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Bell shows that the annual rate of expenditure for mail transportation on June 30, 1891, was: For 16,410 star routes, aggregating 237,845.53 miles in length, $5,360,266; for 124 steamboat routes, aggregating 9426.67 miles in length, $443,853; for 6018 mail messenger routes, aggregating 5421.95 miles in length, $1,083,792; for 2539 special office routes, aggregating 26,815.11 miles in length, $47,926; for 198 railway Postoffice car routes, aggregating 34,360.37 miles in length, $2,784,845; for 2261 railroad routes, aggregating 150,518 miles in length, $22,308,868; for 6032 railway Postoffice clerks, $6,039,074; for mail equipments, $331,018, for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, $295,421. The total inland mail service was therefore $38,548,066.

The cost of the foreign service was $779,548, less $180,333 for intermediary services to foreign countries. During the year there was an increase of 523 in star routes, an increase of 388 miles in length, and a decrease of $21,399 in the cost of this service. A summary of all classes of inland mail service in operation June 30, 1891, shows the number of routes to have been 28,252; length of routes, 439,027.26 miles; annual rate of expenditure, $38,845,066; number of miles traveled per annum, 346,366,445.41; rate of cost per mile traveled, 11.21 cents; rate of cost per mile of length, 88.47, average number of trips per week, 7.58. This is an increase of 1147, or 4.23 per cent., in the number of routes; of 11,036.54 miles, or 2.57 per cent., in the length of routes; of $2,151,629, or 5.86 per cent., in the annual rate of expenditure, and of 18,836,952.33, or 5.75 per cent., in the number of miles traveled per annum. While the rate of cost per mile of annual travel remains about the same, the rate of cost per mile of length shows an increase of $2.74 per mile, or 3.19 per cent., and an increase of 0.23, or 3.12 per cent., in the average number of trips per week.

HANGED THEIR CORPORAL.

British Soldiers Getting Tired of Petty Persecution.

There was much excitement in England upon the receipt of intelligence from Aldershot, where is situated a great British military camp and barracks, that a spirit of murderous insubordination was prevalent in one of the regiments stationed at that place. Taken in connection with the insubordination which has been displayed in the Guards, which some time ago resulted in the practical deportation to Bermuda of a whole battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and which was followed by a revolt in the Coldstream Guards, the affair at Aldershot might be construed as another exhibition of the discontent which is alleged to prevail in all branches of the British service.

It appears that a corporal of the Second batallion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), which battalion is at present doing duty at Aldershot, had by his petty tyrannies rendered himself an object of peculiar aversion to the men. The complaints of the privates were unheeded and they determined to rid themselves of the corporal. As he was going his rounds he was seized by the men, dragged to a convenient spot, a noose thrown around his neck and strung up to a tree. The free end of the rope was made fast and the self-appointed executioners decamped.

The corporal had been hanging only a short time when a sergeant discovered him and cut the rope. The corporal was nearly dead, and it required the most strenuous efforts on the part of the surgeons to resuscitate him.

FEUD QUENCHED IN BLOOD.

Two Texas Farmers Meet, Quarrel and Kill One Another.

A double killing occurred nine miles east of Weatherford, Texas, in Parker County.

A. S. Frohman and William Rivers, well known farmers, were neighbors, but for a long time a feud had existed between them and their families.

They met early in the morning on Rivers's farm, and Rivers was accused of killing a dog belonging to Frohman. During the altercation which ensued, both men began firing, Frohman with a shot-gun and Rivers with a pistol.

Frohman was killed on the spot and Rivers lived only a few hours.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued general orders calling for the immediate formation of two divisions of the order in the Northern States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Noble's Annual Report of His Work.

Rapid Settlement of the New Territory of Oklahoma.

Secretary Noble's annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is a bulky and comprehensive document. The work accomplished by the Department in the past year has been of immense volume and of signal importance.

The General Land Office is nearly abreast of its work; the Indian Bureau is accomplishing the rapid disintegration of the Indian reservations, the severance of tribal relations and the education of the Indian youth; the Pension Office is rapidly completing the allowance of all pensions legally possible under the laws, moving at the rate of about 30,000 a month; the census has been taken and its publications rapidly going on; the Geological Survey is keeping up its work and is selecting the reservoirs for the arid lands of the far West and Southwest; the Railroad Bureau is making ready for the maturity of the debts due from the subsidized railroads, the Union Pacific and others; the Bureau of Education besides having distributed the vast fund allowed the agricultural colleges for white and colored pupils in the different States, is engaged in new plans for the accumulation and distribution of information useful for the schools and their better management; and the Patent Office, having celebrated its centennial, is still advancing in the volume and variety of its investigations and patents. Besides all these, the management of the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite National Park, the Sequoia National Park, the Hot Springs of Arkansas and of the other institutions under the Secretary, almost endless in number, are reviewed and many suggestions made as to each.

The report gives a history of the opening of the new Indian purchases in Oklahoma to homestead settlers on September 22 last, nearly 1,000,000 acres being taken up between noon and dark of that day, while 2718 Indians were elevated to citizenship by taking allotment of 160 acres each. The other Indian reservations also opened are described. In all more than 16,000 Indians have become citizens and 11,619 others have signified their desire to become citizens by taking allotment, a total of 27,619 Indians naturalized, and a total of 23,000,000 of acres acquired for settlement during the present administration alone.

The Indian population is reported as 250,483, exclusive of Alaskans. The average attendance in the schools has largely increased, and the appropriation for the support of the Indian schools for 1892 is $2,291,650. As a rule the Indians have consented so readily to send their children to school that it has not been found necessary to compel attendance.

The turbulence of the Sioux, which culminated in the fight at Pine Ridge last December, is attributed to various causes summarized as follows: 1. The fact that they were warlike Indians and have a record of victory in battle under Sitting Bull. 2. The excitement growing out of the Messiah craze. 3. A feeling of unrest engendered by factional opposition by leaders of the non-progressive element to the act of 1889 for the reduction of the great Sioux reservation. 4. Failure to receive, through want of appropriation by Congress, fulfillment of promises made by the Sioux commission. 5. Dissatisfaction because of the statement that their agreement under the act named prevented the transfer of a band of Indians from the Rosebud to the Pine Ridge agency. 6. Failure of crops of 1889 by neglect, and for 1890 by reason of serious drought. 7. Diminished appropriation for their subsistence, a failure of rations, improvidently used, issued after short crops. 8. Delay in appropriation until August 19, 1890, providing for the Indians and preventing them from engaging in their usual employment of farming during the summer and fall months.

The report shows that there has been a great decrease in the amount of first payments of pensions, owing to the act of June 27, 1890, which at the same time, has extended the benefits of the pension system to a larger class, and the average of annual payments has also decreased. It is believed that within the next thirty months all lawful pensions will have been allowed, when the first payments will be disposed of, causing a drop of $30,000,000 in the appropriation. The estimate for 1893 is $144,956,000.

The census has been taken and its publication is rapidly going on. The per capita cost has been about the same as that of the tenth census. It is estimated by the Superintendent that to complete the work, including the inquires authorized by Congress after the original appropriation was made, will require a further appropriation of about $1,000,000.

Particular attention is called to the report of the Director of the Geological Survey. A summary is given of the information contained in the annual reports of the Governors of the Territories, and much attention is given to the subject of National parks.

Much interesting information, gathered from the first annual report of the Governor of Oklahoma, is presented. This land was first opened to settlement April 22, 1889. The population which in May, 1890, was found to be 60,147, is now estimated at 80,000. Cities and towns have been built, and every quarter section of the land opened to settlement is occupied. The first legislative Assembly met August 27, 1890, for a session of 130 days, at which a very fair code of laws was enacted. The agricultural statistics show that during the current year there have been under cultivation in wheat about 28,000 acres; in corn, 85,675 acres; cotton, 30,086 acres; oats, 7770 acres; Hungarian grass and millet, 5125 acres; sorghum 11,930 acres; potatoes, 2000 acres; rye, 1317 acres. Besides, there were cultivated castor beans, tobacco, flax, buckwheat, peanuts, etc. The value of wool marketed from February, 1890, to February, 1891, was $24,259, and of animals fattened and sold was $51,237.

In six counties (not including Beaver) 584 out of the 600 quarter sections of school lands have been leased for three years for an aggregate of $52,206.67. There are 400 organized school districts, with 9803 pupils enrolled and 438 teachers employed, sixty-five schoolhouses were built during the year, at a cost of $8143.35.

The report gives a summary of what has been accomplished on the Nicaragua Canal, and concludes as follows:

It seems appropriate that this great highway for the products and manufactures from and imports to the United States should be connected with the Department of the Interior. It is being built at the same time that the great waste places of the country are being opened to settlement, the factories increasing, the railroads extending and the population rapidly multiplying. Soon our commerce must reach not only the States of South America and Mexico, but China and the East by this western route. It is gratifying to note that this short passage to some of the greatest commercial markets of the world will be ready by the time a demand for it becomes imperative.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Annual Report by the Superintendent of Work Done.

The annual report, filed at Washington, of Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, shows that at the close of last fiscal year the establishment embraced 238 stations—178 on the Atlantic, forty-eight on the lakes, eleven on the Pacific and one at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. The results of all the disasters within the scope of the service were as follows: Total number of disasters, 491; value of property involved, $7,020,805; value of property saved, $5,783,950; value of property lost, $1,236,845; number of persons on board 3491; total number of persons saved, 3441; number of persons lost, fifty; number of persons succored at stations, 851; number of days succor afforded, 1516; number of vessels lost, 62. In addition to persons saved from vessels there were forty-six others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $940,201. The Superintendent invites attention to the embarrassment under which the service labors owing to the frequent resignations of trained men who leave the service for better compensation at less hazardous vocations. He states that this exodus of experienced surfmen, shown in the last report to be more than thirty per cent., has continued during the last year, and it is obvious, unless speedily checked, the efficiency of the corps will be seriously impaired. Many who would otherwise leave are retained by the hope of better wages in the future, excited by former recommendations and by the merits of the case which they think ought to be apparent.

INOCULATION as a preventive of swine plague will be tested under the supervision of Government officials in Ottawa, Ill.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BARON HIRSCH is worth $100,000,000.

GREECE'S King speaks twelve languages.

THE Czarina devotes much of her time to charity.

THIS is Representative Mills nineteenth year in Congress.

THE Princess of Wales is on a visit to her father, the King of Denmark.

EX-PRESIDENT HILL, of Harvard, died a few days ago at Waltham, Mass.

MISS BRADDON, the novelist, has one great hobby—the collection of old china.

NO matter how late it is Gladstone always reads an hour before he goes to bed.

KHEDIVE TEWFIK, of Egypt, has a trick of twisting his left leg under him when sitting.

CAPTAIN DAVID HUTCHINSON, of Day, Vt., celebrated his ninety-third birthday recently by shooting a deer.

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR-ELECT HILL, of New York, has engaged rooms at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington.

MR. BALFOUR, the new Tory leader in the British House of Commons, is a highly accomplished pianist and violinist.

EX-EMPEROR DOM PEDRO, late of Brazil, is in the hands of his friends and is ready to resume business at the old stand whenever his country calls him.

HENRY M. STANLEY is educating three African boys about twelve years old, whom he rescued from slavery by paying three cents a piece for them.

EX-PRESIDENT ALCANTARA, of Venezuela, has asked permission to send his son to the United States Military Academy at West Point to learn the art of war.

IT is stated that Edison owns between 400 and 500 patents. When experimenting he wears a long, loose frock of checked gingham, reaching from his chin to his feet.

THE Hon. Samuel Chipman, who died in Nova Scotia on a recent week at the remarkable age of 101 years, was the oldest Mason in the word, having received his degree in 1813.

THE Bank of England has John Sherman's portrait among those of the great financiers of the world which hang in the directors' room. The only other American represented there is Alexander Hamilton.

THE town of Plainfield, N. J., has, by official vote, resolved to call the hill on which Charles Dudley Warner was born "Warner Hill," in honor of Mr. Warner and in recognition of his generosity to his native town.

EDGAR ALLEN POE, formerly conspicuous as a foot-ball player at Princeton College and now a law student in Baltimore, is an earnest worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. He declares that many Princeton foot-ball players have become ministers.

DR. SCOTT, Mrs. Harrison's father, who now lives at the White House, has a large correspondence, though eighty-two years of age. Many of his letters come from his old college students and another large share are written by people who want his assistance in securing offices from the administration.

PATRICK EGAN, United States Minister to Chili, is a small man physically. He is wholly self-educated, having begun life as a messenger boy in a flour mill in an Irish country town. He rose to be managing director of his company in Dublin, and afterward became an extensive dealer in corn before he joined the councils of the Land League. He dresses quietly and neatly, and his manner is gentle, almost feminine. He does not smoke or drink.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of Comptroller of the Currency E. S. Lacey, just filed at Washington, shows that during the year ended on October 31 last 193 new National banks were organized, possessing an aggregate capital of $20,700,000, thus exhibiting a growth largely in excess of the annual average for past years. During the same period forty-one associations went into voluntary liquidation and twenty-five became insolvent, leaving as a net gain for the twelve months 127 banks with a capital of $12,553,000. The number of banks in operation on October 31st was 3694, having in capital stock $664,755,805; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $152,143,830, and bank notes outstanding, $171,368,948, including $35,430,721 represented by lawful money deposited for their redemption. The gross circulation has decreased $7,571,085 during the year, while that secured by pledge of bonds has increased $11,795,191. No increase of notes secured by pledge of bonds has occurred since 1881, until the present year. Of the new banks established ninety-nine are west of the Mississippi River and fifty-nine in the Southern States. In number of failures, the last exceeds any previous year, but others have been more disastrous in respect of capital and liabilities. More than one-half of the banks which became insolvent during the period covered by the report were in two Western States, and these failures were chiefly due to the effect of four successive crop failures. It is shown that of the total number of National banks organized only 3¼ per cent. have become insolvent in twenty-nine years, and that the annual average loss to creditors has been only one-half of one per cent. of the average liabilities of the banks.

Attention is called to the necessity for legislation more clearly defining the duties of directors, also to the need of some further restriction upon the accommodations which may be lawfully afforded to officers and directors by way of loans and discounts. The failures recorded are looked upon as "the result of the collapse of the speculative spirit which has been generally prevalent for the past five years, greatly aggravated by the monetary stringencies experienced by most of the nations with which we sustain commercial relations."

SLAVES DROWNED.

The Brig Tahiti Carried 270 Laborers and a Crew of Twenty-One.

The American steamer Roseville reports passing the wreck of the brig Tahiti at sea. She was floating bottom up, and the captain of the Roseville says she must have been capsized.

The Tahiti put into Drake's Bay, near Manzanillo, Mexico, in distress, with 270 Gilbert Islanders on board, under contract for work in Mexico. It seems almost certain that all on board have been lost, as the ship's boats were still with her, and nothing has been heard of any of the survivors. The wreck must have happened at least a month ago.

Besides the Islanders, the vessel carried officers and a crew of twenty-one, making a total of 291 on board the ill-fated craft.

THE MARKETS.

48	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 10	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	8 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs	4 50	@	5 75
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 20
Flour—Dressed	4¾	@	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	5 25
Patents	5 35	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07¾	@	1 10
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 04
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58	@	72¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	43
Mixed Western	39	@	41
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	70
Lard—City Steam	—	@	06.10c
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	27
Dairy, fair to good	19	@	27
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	25
Factory	14	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	8¾	@	11¼
Skims—Light	2	@	8
Western	8½	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	28
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	5 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 20	@	5 30
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 75	@	3 80
Flour—Best Winter	5 00	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 02½	@	1 04¾
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	—	@	58
Oats—No. 3, White	—	@	38¼
Barley—No. 2 Western	—	@	66½
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	33	@	35
Potatoes—Native Rose	45	@	50
Cheese—Northern, Choice	11¾	@	11¾
Hay—Eastern	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	14 00	@	15 00
Butter—Firsts	24	@	27
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	—	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Choice Penn	—	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Dec	1 03½	@	1 06
Corn—Dec	56	@	56½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	39¾
Potatoes—Early Rose Penn	48	@	50
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	8	@	9

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Successful Launch of the Armored Cruiser New York.

A Description of the Greatest American War Ship.

The armored cruiser New York, designed to be the most formidable as well as the largest man-of-war in the United States Navy, was launched with appropriate ceremonies, at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn.

The cruiser, named in honor of the Empire State, and christened by one of the fairest of the daughters of the metropolis, Miss Helen Page, plunged into the waters of the Delaware at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Painted snow white above the water line, the huge vessel, the largest by 1500 tons ever launched in the United States, moved down the ways much as a big snowslide glides from a steep roof on a sunny winter morning. Fully 25,000 persons saw the launch.

Not only was it the launch of the biggest vessel ever built in this country, but it was the most imposing of the 268 launchings in the history of the Cramp shipyard. The assembled company was distinguished and heterogeneous as well. There were representatives present from the highest official circles of the country, from the Four Hundred of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Nearly a thousand of these people were distinguished citizens of New York, drawn by a patriotic interest in the great vessel so appropriately named after their State. Among those present were Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Tracy and Noble, several Senators and Representatives.

A crew of twenty-five men from the yards went out on the launching trip to drop the anchors and thus hold the vessel near the shore. From her anchorage she will be towed to one of the wharves, where she will lie for nearly a year while workmen fasten on her steel armor, put her boilers and engines in place, and fit her out for sea duty.

Dimensions and Armament.

The new cruiser is a veritable naval giant, designed to cope with the greatest adversaries that may be pitted against her. She is intended for sustained cruising and is an 8500-ton monster.

Her engine power will develop 16,500 horse power, and she is expected to overhaul any vessel which she sights. She is provided with marvelously great coal bunker space, so apportioned as to enable the warrior to cruise at an economical rate of speed for 13,000 miles.

The New York has a length on the water line of 380 feet six and a half inches, or sixty-two feet longer than the Maine. Her beam is sixty-four feet ten inches; her mean draught twenty-three feet three and a half inches; her displacement 8150 tons, or more than 1500 tons in excess of the Maine.

The New York will carry for its complement 475 officers and men, and will have a maximum speed of twenty knots an hour, while she will be able to maintain a sustained speed of 18½ knots an hour and run 13,000 miles, or more than half the distance around the world, without being obliged to stop for coal.

The cost of the New York will be $2,985,000 and to this will be added a bonus of $50,000 for every quarter-knot above the guaranteed twenty-knot speed. The Messrs. Cramp, her builders, confidently claim that she will beat twenty